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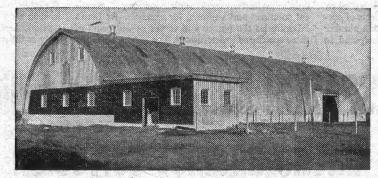
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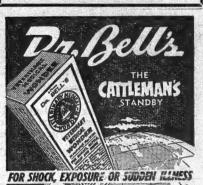
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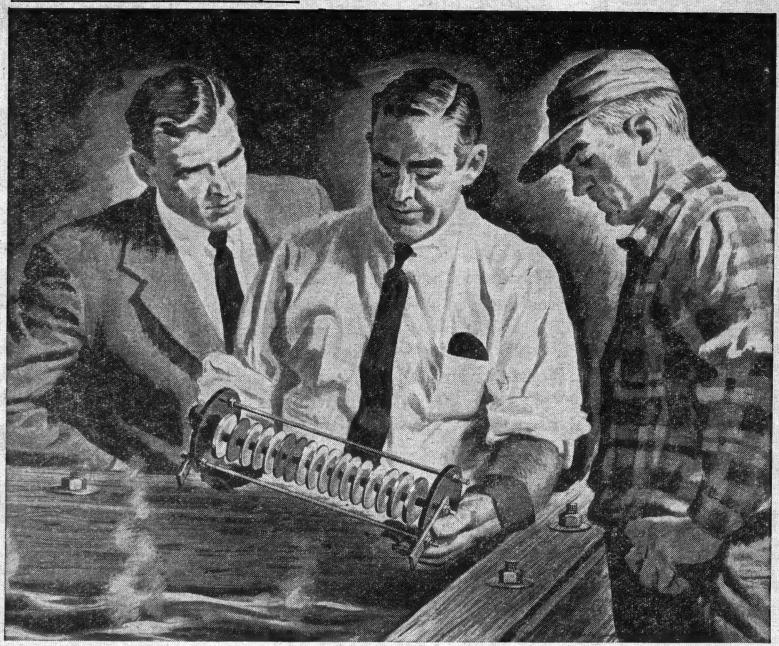
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Editorials...

Too many busybodies . .

Cleaning house of civil service "planners" might pave way to tax cuts

CANADIAN industry is not happy about the possibility of subsidizing agriculture through the wheat crisis.

And understandably so, for industry well knows the pitfalls inherent in any subsidy scheme. But Canadians in general might feel more disposed to help out in such legitimate emergencies if they could cut down on a major drain on the nation's economy... the civil service.

Just prior to World War Two this country got along just fine with less than 50,000 federal civil servants. This was considered quite adequate to supply the essential and accepted government services to ten million or so Canadians. Today, with a population of 16 millions, the tederal civil service has swollen beyond reason to more than 180,000. What has happened since the start of the war then, is that our overall population has increased by 60% and the civil service by 260%. Bureaucracy has a tendency to feed on itself to create high-paying executive positions.

Only a certain percentage of this growing army of civil servants produces anything in the normal sense of the word. Most contribute nothing to the visible wealth of the economy except perhaps mountains of paper facts-and figures, intricate maps and charts, and expensively-printed reports much ado about nothing. Many carry highsounding titles with a ring of importance, and they usually come under the general classification of "planners", which is a government name for busybodies. Much of their time is spent allocating taxpayers money and collecting information, both of which they pretend is their own, and chip away at the freedom of the individual citizen in the name of "State planning". Chester Bloom reports that if they only paid 20c a day for the free parking space they have around the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa they could save the country \$300,000 a year.

Certainly industry would look more kindly on the temporary difficulties of agriculture if it were not carrying a whole army of free-loaders on its back. Prairie agriculture has done more than its share in boosting national production and cutting costs to consumers.

For every 30 Canadians in productive work, there is one civil servant being carried. The figure was 80 before the war. The empire builders are expanding daily and should reach a total of 200,000 by 1960 if someone doesn't stop them. The newly-formed Canada Council for the arts has already given birth to its first expensive offspring to be known as the National Council to cooperate with the United Nations Cultural and Scientific Organization. What the taxpayers will get for this new body, no one knows. But somebody will get a title and big salary

Nor does this take into account the other government workers who are in direct competition with private enterprise. It does not include the 145,000 or so employees of crown corporations like the CBC, the CNR, TCA, Central Mortgage Corporation, the Queen's Printer (who puts out the fancy reports). With industry already subsidizing governmente opposition, it's no wonder that it hesitates to subsidize anything else.

Our newly elected parliament is handicapped by not having a clear majority to work with, but if it expects to cut taxes, as it has pledged, then it could do worse than to start at home and clean house of all the deadwood in the growing civil service.

To build this brave new world, we're going to need more bricklayers and fewer architects.

Financial box score

Federal Public Works expenditures, 1956 \$393,803,834 (Construction or purchase of land and buildings, rentals and upkeep)

Federal Public Works estimatees, 1957-58 \$1,000,000,000

No wonder Ottawa is hard-pressed to guarantee \$150 million for private home building. It has clamped down on private spending but boosted its own spending. Doesn't the tight-money policy apply to the government?

Wringing hands no answer

THROWING stones at the United States won't bring back our share of the wheat markets.

Certainly the U.S. disposal policy is destroying our traditional markets. Certainly their lack of co-operation in solving the common surplus crisis is antagonizing their friends. And certainly they are doing a good bit of spade work for the future. In fact, the real villain in their program may not be the give-aways of today. It could be the binding agreements that go with some give-aways which tie down the recipients to long-term contracts, and ensure markets for U.S. wheat long after the surpluses have ended.

But the coin has another side — the U.S. side.

Whatever else it is doing, the U.S. program is cutting their surplus. They may be offending some friends but they are making some new ones. They are paying the keep of costly foreign missions with the foreign currency received. The U.S. farmer is subsidized and feeling no pain... the cost being born partly by industry and partly through returns from cheap wheat. Also, markets are being lined up for the future. If you are a U.S. farmer things look pretty good ... in fact, if you are anyone in the U.S., this might be the only solution since that nation could not thrive without a healthy agriculture.

Canada is losing out and there's no doubt about it. But will it help to stand wringing our hands and waiting for the U.S. to run out of wheat!

Some Eastern papers are beating the drum for entering the great give-away simply by cutting prices. Prairie farmers would of course suffer terrible losses, but the suggestion at least makes it unnecessary to answer the question posed by the Toronto Globe and Mail as to "why it has become a tradition that our Agriculture Minister be a Westerner."

Others suggest special Commonwealth deals which might move the surplus wheat, guarantee tuture markets, and straighten-out our trade imbalance with the U.S. . . . and would probably have the support of Prime Minister Diefenbaker. Another suggestion would drop the selling price of wheat a bit but make up the farm payments with the money that would have been allocated to costly storage. This at least would have merit in not increasing the present costs of carrying the surplus in storage.

These, and other suggestions, may or may not provide the solution. But while we are crying "unfair" to the United States, we should perhaps try something.

Farmers miss this one

L ABOR may have done agriculture a favor when it priced itself out of the farm market

In facing up to the problem, farmers found a solution with two-fold blessings; — not only has mechanization increased production and decreased effort, but it has eliminated many of the human problems of labor relations.

Farmers can breathe a sigh of relief when considering the latest of labor's demands in other industries. Employers who thought that demands for fringe benefits such as pensions, supplementary unemployment insurance, health and accident insurance, Christmas bonuses, etc., were at an end because there was nothing more to ask for, simply lacked imagination. The Wall Street Journal reports that several locals of a Los Angeles hotel and restaurant employees' union are now negotiating for a prepaid legal-care plan. It would be financed entirely through employer contributions to cover all 21,000 members. Cost to employers would be two cents an hour for each employee (over \$66,000 monthly) and "if the first year's expenses proved that the employer's contributions were not enough, increases would be demanded."

EDITORIALS...

The union president was modest enough to suggest that the legal fund would be used only to cover legal fees and court costs in civil and criminal actions brought against employees. Fines and damages awarded against the employees would be met by the employees themselves.

If organized labor is able to pull this one off, it means that an employer who found it necessary to bring a civil action against an employee would find that, win or lose, he would be paying the legal fees and court costs for both the plaintiff and the defendant. He would also be paying the defence fees and costs for an employee arraigned on a criminal charge, although the charge might be one of robbing the employer's till.

No exact prophecy can be made for the results of the negotiations, except that diners in Los Angeles will pay more for their meals, but the farmers will not get a cent more for the food they produce.

Profits for baby's shoes

WHEN profit — like sex — raises its ugly head, it is not necessarily a sin. In fact, profit — again like sex — is indispensable

This is a chapter they forgot to put in the Communist textbooks.

Many leading economists state that the U.S. surplus in farm production stems directly from a Government playing with its domestic markets. Weather and technology made their contribution, but the biggest factor continues to be government subsidies.

Yet at the same time Soviet Russia with government meddling on the absolute maximum scale, is suffering from lagging farm production. Prior to World War One Russia was the world's No. 1 grain exporter, yet by 1950 the production of grain was below that of the year 1913. During this same period the population of Russia has increased by a third. One would think that on the basis of U.S. experience, the maximum government interference would result in maximum production.

This apparent paradox would be difficult to explain without using the word "profit"... which is next to a dirty word in Russia.

Russia is unable to expand farm production for the simple reason that the State has destroyed the profit motive. The collective-farm system was not created for the benefit of the individual farmer. It was created to exploit him and to squeeze as much out of him as necessery in the name of the State.

Despite this obvious lesson, there are still a few people in the free world who give lip service to the propaganda that to make a profit is a sin ... akin to stealing from old ladies or robbing a bank. They overlook the fact that everybody wants to make a profit, for profit is the only thing that buys the baby's shoes. Their attitude, obviously, is based on sour grapes ... if they don't have the luck, talent, or energy to make a profit they want to take it from others and share it in the name of the State.

But as we say, profit — like sex — is indispensable.

A drought wouldn't help

WE still hear the odd comment — from those who don't make their living farming, of course — that a good drought would solve the wheat surplus problem.

This is akin to amputating your leg to cure a blister. The whole idea can be dismissed without comment as far as farm readers are concerned, but in the off chance that someone from outside the industry might glance at these lines, we would like to make a couple of points.

A drought would cut production and raise the average protein content by default, but this could hardly be called a blessing. Many prairie farmers have not waited for someone else to solve their problems, but have already switched crops to lower the production of wheat. They have tried to outguess the weather and the economists at home and abroad, who have thrown a smoke-screen over the normal development of markets, and have gambled by turning to crops other than wheat. These people are now wholly committed to the production of barley, oats, flax, livestock, and even mustard and sunflower seed. They are trying to ease the wheat glut and still stay in business.

What happens to these people, and all the others in the event of a drought? A drought that causes a wheat failure also causes a parallel loss in barley, oats, flax, hay, and just about any crop you can name. Let's have no more nonsense that drought is any solution

lt's Ottawa's move

UP until press time, Ottawa has made no major move to bolster the depressed farm economy, but at least it knows where the responsibility lies.

Agriculture Minister Harkness has stated that conditions may improve with a more generous farm credit policy and diversification of production, both of which lie entirely within the field of government.

It's quite obvious that the farm economy is depressed because farmers have no money. It's not so obvious to some that until some means is found to give the farmer a fair return for his products he will have to be provided with cash to keep his business operating, because a sick farm economy will ultimately mean sickness in the whole national economy.

When Mr. Harkness said diversification, we hardly think he meant mixed farming. An individual farmer may run a mixed farm as an economic unit and be quite safe from many of the economic storms that blow about him. But the price he pays is that of a lower standard of living. Canadian farmers demand — and deserve — a high standard of living as their earned share of the postwar national boom.

The modern Canadian farm is a complicated high-producing business that is wholly committed to the community and the economy in which it operates. The farmer buys and uses machinery, fuels, chemicals, fertilizers, and the thousand and one things that have been produced by others and

carry a price tag. His market is not just his own household. It is often many thousands of miles away, with his products passing through many hands before reaching a consumer. Refrigeration, storage, transportation and processing create a time-lag between production and consumption and prohibit accurate prediction of future market demands. Individual farmers are insulated from the normal effects of the law of supply and demand by special wheat agreements, marketing boards, freight-rate structures, subsidies, tariffs, embargoes and all the dozens of economic groups inter-acting in countless different ways.

The individual farmer has great difficulty in switching crops intelligently to meet the changing markets, and even if he guesses correctly his quarter or half-section of wheat has little effect on a glutted market of millions of bushels. Diversification is achieved not by individual farmers but by groups specializing in certain fields. Only the Federal Department of Agriculture through carefully considered encouragement, urging and pressure, can encourage the farmer to grow the crops that are most needed and can make sure he has the cash he needs, to preserve a healthy farm economy.

In bringing up these two points, Mr. Harkness has selected problems that are the complete responsibility of a government. It will be interesting to see how Ottawa follows up these statements.

Family farms in U. S. A.

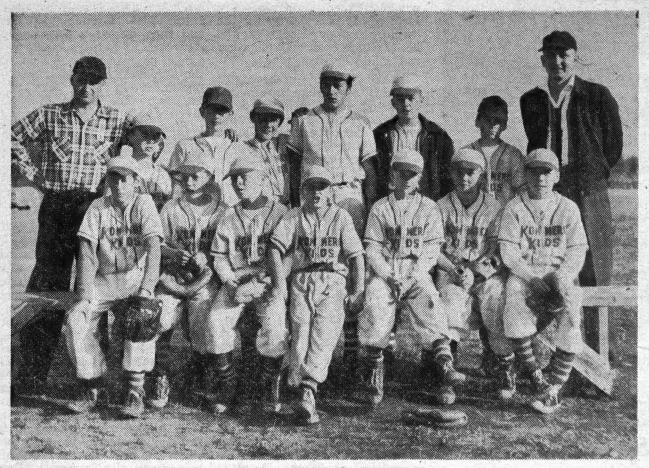
FARMERS may well look with suspicion on those who would attempt to lead them down the legislative paths of so-called family security, writes Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation

Mr. Shuman defines a family farm as one in which the farm family has management control of the operation, depends on the farm for its main source of income, and actually engages in farm work. A family farm may vary in size from a few acres of intensely cultivated fruit and vegetable crops to several thousand acres of semi-arid grazing.

He says that 97 per cent of all farms in the United States are operated by farm families and that there has been no significant decrease in this high percentage in the past 20 or 30 years. The share cropper type of farms has diminished from 541,000 in 1941 to 272,000 in 1954, but most of these were combined into economical operating units providing a more substantial living for families.

Now Mr. Shuman's figures relate to the United States farm scene, but they have their parallel here in Canada. The figures indicate that North American agriculture is still predominately a family business, and they lead Mr. Shuman to the following well-considered conclusion:

"The family farm today is stronger than ever before, despite many years of corporation farming competition. A far greater threat to the family farm than the corporation or factory type operation is government-directed farming which would have many of the disadvantages of the collective system."



LITTLE LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

These are the Lashburn Linnets, of the Saskatchewan Little League Baseball League, who for the second year in a row have won the Provincial Championship.

A little wheat— —a little chaff by Ivan Helmer

If every motorist would determine to live until his car was paid for, accidents would be almost nil.

The Income Tax has even the teenagers down. In London a 'Bobby' brought in a 16 year old who, he said, had "been staggering around until he tell in a bin of flour".

The boy admitted drinking half a bottle of gin. He told the magistrate: "I had been at work for a month and when I thought that nearly all my pay was going for tax and insurance, and to make atom bombs it made me feel unhappy."

Will Rogers must have been a free enterpriser. He observed once, that if the government ever tried to run Standard Oil, and General Motors, it would have both companies bankrupt in two years. Another observation of the great comedian's was: "Rail splitting produced an immortal president in Abe Lincoln, but golf on 29,000 courses hasn't even produced a good congressman."

Of course this has nothing to do

Of course this has nothing to do with a recent news dispatch stating that President Eisenhower piloted a jet plane; an item which resulted in all the Democrats and some Republicans wistfully wishing that he would soon start piloting the nation.

It sounds a bit far-fetched, but it comes from a friend who got it from a friend's friend who claims that thanks to the Union a certain guy was elevated to an important position with the railroad: "Like what?" he was asked.
"You know the fellow that goes

rou know the fellow that goes around tap, tap with a hammer to see if all the car wheels are okay, "the other said importantly," well — now he just taps — I go around with him and do the listening."

Out in Penticton, B.C., this summer a holidayer waiting for his home-bound bus bitterly complained about the exceptionally wet Okanagan summer. A native finally put in with: "What are you complaining about, look at the swell tan you got!" The visitor regarded the other sourly as he replied: "That's not tan, brother, that's rust!"

INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT? A \$50,000.00 cash contest being run by CANADA DRY in the U.S.A. is not open to residents of Canada.

Absent minded professors; ladies who like to loll around in sleezy kimonas, with their hair-curiers in, and their faces larded up; and gents who enjoy promenading around the house unshaved, and in their shorts are warned to mend their ways. In Germany this summer a TV telephone, which is expected to be on the market soon, was demonstrated. This instrument will show each conversationalist exactly as he, or she, appears while gabbing. People who like to be heard, but not seen, then, had better leave that receiver alone when their phone rings.

And, according to the Nanton News (Alberta) an Ontario visitor who had never seen a stock-gate before was being driven into the ranching country. After crossing three or four stock-gates he ventured: "What are those things, anyway — barbecue pits?"

East is east, and west is west, but there is really not such a great difference in customs. A news item from India reads "the people are not required to surrender all their ornaments, but it is the duty of those who have gold to help the government." An economist figures that Utopia is in sight; there are only 40 hours left (in cities) to whittle from the work-week.

Alberta's Social Credit Oil Dividend seems to have been responsible for the temporary parting of one hitherto happily married couple.

It seems that after an afternoon spent in a beverage room a man got home minus his pay-cheque. So Mama packed up and left, The guy's story — he couldn't get into his bank to deposit his cheque, because of the jam of dividend collectors, so —.

A woman who is smart enough to ask a man's advice is seldom dumb enough to take it.

The following masterly composition by a young naturalist, is from Ducks Unlimited Quarterly: "Geese is a low heavy bird which is mostly meat and feathers and buckshot. His head sits on one side and he sits on the other. He ain't got no betweenthe-toes and he's got a little balloon in his stomach to keep from sinking. Some geese when they get big has curls on their tails and is called ganders. Ganders don't haff to sit and hatch, but just eat and loaf and go swimming. If I was a goose I'd sure rather be a gander."

According to registrations there is one car unit available for every 3.8 persons — no information is available as to how many cars are available for each parking unit.

Most parents look forward to the day when their teenagers will marry and have phones of their own.

The U.S. Army is reported to have sent the first letter ever carried by rocket. The mail-carrying rocket was said to have taken off from Florida and landed in the ocean about 1,500 miles from the mainland. This would seem to be only a newer and more expensive service with even worse than usual delivery.

No success rule will work . . . unless you do.

The other day we read a quote: One of the advantages of old age is that you can whistle while you wash your teeth. We wondered about this and checked with 12 people (diplomatically) who are in a position to know. The consensus of opinion was that the bird who wrote this is in for a rude jolt.

Some people get so mad at the government that they are always threatening to get out and vote.

Life in the country is leisurely and ulcerless compared to life in the city. Out in B.C. "tendonitis" a disease hitting hardest among trolley drivers (who sit around on their tendons too long) has been recognized as an occupational disease and has been added to the diseases covered by the Workmen's Compensation Board; but in Midland, Ontario a farmer was fined \$10.00 for not having a driver's licence. Police said he told them he "just hadn't got around to getting one in the last 15 years".

A backelor never quite gets over the idea that he is a thing of beauty and a boy forever,

But you can't beat those Russians. Lyubox Puzhak is claimed by the Russians to be Moscow's oldest resident. She is still active and full of energy at the age of 154 — they say. She clearly remembers meeting with Anton Chekhov and Tolstoy. (She must have been a pretty good girl to have outlived all the regimes the Russians have had in 154 years.) Her brother Luka is said to be 121; another brother, Polady, 118; and her kid sister, Ksenia, is a mere 112. They attribute their long life to many things, but we suspect it is principally due to the fact that none of them ever grew up to be leaders of the party.

The hand that rocks the cradle nowadays demands 50c an hour, the use of a TV set, a record player and a well stocked fridge, plus the right to have a few friends in.

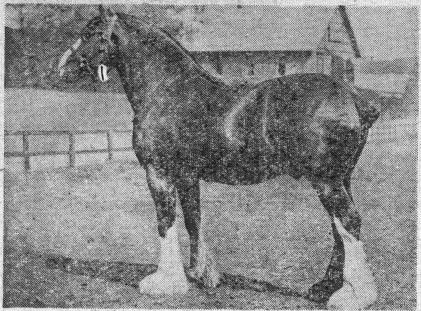
R. R. Harrison, writing in the Windsor Star, carried a paragraph that is arresting and thought-provoking. It is also a shocking commentary on today's manner of living. It follows:

"Take an average test as we did not long ago. In three "average" homes visited in one day — fathers securely employed, all modern conveniences, mothers happy, kids all over the place — there was not one good book in evidence — let alone a bookcase."

A horticulturist tells us it is not enough to love flowers and vegetables you must also hate weeds.

Dr. D. L. Gibson of the University of Saskatchewan gave an atomic age description of a cow to a 4-H Club: "A cow," he said, "is a mobile animated machine, housed in unprocessed leather. On one end it is equipped with a mower, grinder, bumpers, headlights, wing-flaps and foghorn. At the other end is a milk dispenser and an insect repeller. Centrally located is a conversion plant consisting of a combination storage and fermentation vat, 3 converters in series, and an intricate arrangement of conveyor tubes."

An automobile driving instructor advises: If your wife wants to learn to drive don't stand in her way.



Have spiended heavy horses like this Ciydesdale left the Canadia... farm scene for good ? Many farmers still keep a good horse around for those jobs the tractor can't get at, and stockmen have never found a replacement for a good stockhorse.

The battle of the breeds . . .

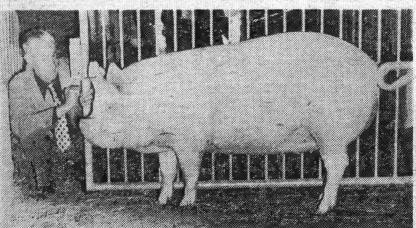
CANADIAN agriculture is the battlefield on which the breeds of livestock vie constantly for public favor. Perhaps the struggle is more in the nature of a popularity contest than a battle but in any case, it is perpetual and it's invigorating — one of the incentives to livestock improvement.

It began in the early years of agriculture — breeders trying to popularize new breeds. Some 60 years ago it struck the range country. At that time, Shorthorns were virtually unchal-lenged as leaders among beef cattle on both farms and ranches but four or five other breeds were being introduced by enthusiastic supporters. The Hereford, for example, now a leader in point of numbers, was regarded as an experiment but being tried hopefully on the range, just as Aberdeen Angus were being put to test. And Galloways, West Highland and even Devons were being introduced by their respective ad-

by Grant MacEwan

The Devons, West Highlands and Galloways didn't gain last-ing eminence in beef raising circles and the field was left practically to the Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus. Now, interestingly enough, the Gallo-way is making a new stand and the Canadian Galloway Association, holding its annual meet-ing at High River this past summer, displayed the sort of enthusiasm that everybody admires.

But if anybody supposes the "battle" of the beef breeds has subsided, he'll change his mind if he's present at the ringside of the Royal Winter Fair or any major fat stock show in the West when the grand championship for steers is being awarded. While such inter-breed contest is in progress, Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus supporters lean over the rails with anxious anticipation and then, when the coveted championship ribbon is awarded, there is a roar of triumph from that section of the crowd in which the



Will the Yorkshire last as the main bacon breed of the West? Even now the Lacombe is introducing fresh blood to the breeds, and the Large White is being imported by the E.P. Ranch for crossbreeding.

breed whose color may be either red, white or roan.

Canada has lots of breeds of livestock — perhaps too many.

Most of them originated in
Scotland and England, but
enough came from other lands to make a breed study resemble a refresher course in world geography. While the leading beef breeds all came from United Kingdom, the Holstein cattle came from Holland, Percheron horses from France, Corriedale sheep from New Zealand, Landrace pigs from Denmark, Belgian horses from Belgium, and so on. We have a debt to many lands. And a count would show that we have enough breeds to bring surprise to most people—more than 50 breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, recognized by the Department of Agriculture and registered with the National Live Stock Records at Ottawa.

But there was no thought of making this a lesson on breed origins or breed characteristics rather of sharing some observations about the changing positions of our breeds. Some of the old favorites have lost

winning breed's adherents are an alarmingly low point after huddled. It is a victory for the automobiles became popular, "whitefaces" or "blacks" or the and then staged a spectacular comeback as harness racing regained popularity. And next to the Standard Bred in numbers registered in 1956 was the Thoroughbred, that English breed which has gone to many parts of the world for racing and improving equine quality. The 1956 figures were 1904 Standard Breds registered in the Canadian book and 668 Thoroughbreds.

Canadian breeders have been registering between 15,000 and 20,000 pure bred pigs a year -90 percent of them belonging to one breed, the Yorkshire, For the last quarter of a century, that breed of white, bacon pigs with an English origin has enjoyed the national endorsement because of quality of carcasses. A mere handful of pure bred pigs of the United States breeds like Duroc Jersey, and Chester White have been perpetuated and registered but their influence upon the pig business has been insignificant. The York-shire's closest rival through the years has been the red breed of bacon type, the Tamworth. But in 1956, the breed that made Denmark famous as a producer and exporter of bacon, "broke through" with 1,172 registrapopularity; some comparative and exporter of bacon, "broke newcomers have risen rapidly through" with 1,172 registrato win favor. Take the breeds tions; that was the Landrace



The battle of the breeds has far from ended. Stockmen are even now mixing new blood with the popular Hereford. These three Hereford-Highland animals could encourage a fresh new trend.

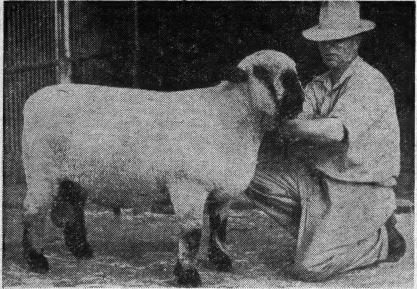
of draft horses for example: 23 years ago, Canadian registra-tions for Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians for the year numbered 2,407; in 1956, the total was 414. In the year 1935, the Clydesdale breed was still first in number of pure bred horses registered, followed by Percherons and then Belgians. In 1956, that order was exactly reversed although the three draft breeds were quite close in numbers of horses registered.

But while the general posi-tion of the draft horses has been shrinking, the popularity of light horse breeds has been expanding and some additional breeds and strains have been gaining prominence. It may come as a surprise in some quarters that the breed of horses which has been registered in largest numbers recently has been the Standard Bred
— that trotting and pacing breed whose fortunes sunk to

and in the year in question it stood above the Tamworth.

The Landrace had its share of ups and downs on this soil; the breed was introduced to Canada in 1934; eight boars and 59 sows were imported at that time and the Canadian government took the precaution of retaining ownership and complete control for a test period. By 1940, it was concluded that the Landrace didn't have enough superiority to warrant distribution as an additional breed and all the breeding animals were slaughtered. But the Landrace came again and in 1956 won acceptance for purposes of registration from the Federal Department of Agriculture. It is now one of the accepted breeds and representa-tives appeared at Brandon's record-breaking swine show in conjunction with last summers exhibition.

There will be still other



The Suffolk breed has dominated the Canadian sheep scene for years, but Hampshire rams such as this could take over.

breeds of pigs, some old, some new. Wessex Saddlebacks were imported for the E.P. Ranch in 1956 and there is the new Lacombe breed developed at the Lacombe Experimental Farm. But roughly nine-tenths of all the pure bred pigs in Canada are still Yorkshires.

Which breed of sheep excels in numbers registered in Canada? The answer is Suffolk, and on the basis of the 1956 the compact little figures, Southdowns were second, and then Oxfords. Fourth on the list in that year was a comparative newcomer, the North Country Cheviot, bigger than the old Cheviot. Perhaps we have too many breeds of sheep more than we need anyway, there were 16 different breeds among pure bred sheep recorded with the National Live Stock Records in that recent vear.

Now, among the breeds of dairy cattle, the Holstein is far ahead in point of annual registrations. And the Holstein breed has another distinction; while the other breed organizations elected to affiliate for purposes of registration of pure bred animals with the National Live Stock Records at Ottawa, the Holstein Friesan Association has chosen to conduct its own record office. Hence, all Holstein pedrigree certificates are issued from the association's office at Brantford, Ont.

For some years now, Ayrshires and Jerseys have been just about equal in numbers registered, roughly 10,000 for each breed in 1956. And Guernseys, with just over 4,000 registrations, have been coming up.
Most of Canada's pure bred
dairy cattle are in the Eastern Provinces. More than half of the Jerseys recorded in 1956 were in the Province of Ontario and more than 80 percent of the Ayrshires were divided between Quebec and Ontario.

But with pure bred beef cattle, by far the biggest percentages are in the West. Last year more than two-thirds of all the Herefords, Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus registered in Canada were in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. And in the

case of the Hereford with the largest number of registrations among all breeds using National Live Stock Records, 75 percent of last year's animals were from these three provinces. The rise of that breed is of special interest when it is remembered that no Herefords came forward whatever when Calgary held its first bull sale in 1901.

In the recent year of which we write, 53 West Highland cattle with long horns and long hair were registered. And of the Galloways which came originally from the same part of Scotland that produced Robert Burns, there were 118 registered in 1956, with half of them from Alberta herds and some from as far as Newfound-

Canadian breeders have created a few new breeds. The Canadian Horse and the Canadian cow of old Quebec represent well defined breeds, and the Romnellet sheep from the Range Experimental Station at Manyberries. Reference was made to the Lacombe pig and there are other examples. Perhaps we have too many breeds now but a changing agriculture and changing demand on the part of consumers create new needs in farm animals. It is the responsibility of breeders of pure bred stock and workers at experimental institutions to meet changing needs.

Hens fight flu

THE Asiatic flu is going to keep Canadian hens busy for awhile. The Institute of Microbiology at the University of Montreal is using 100,000 eggs a week in producing vaccine to protect the individual against the virus.

The virus is injected into the egg where antibodies are produced to form the vaccine. The

duced to form the vaccine. The Institute expects to produce enough vaccine a week to protect 100,000 people.

Connaught Laboratories in Toronto are also in the process of making vaccine. Up to now, the only vaccine in Canada has been in limited quantities obtained from the United States, where production was started where production was started earlier.



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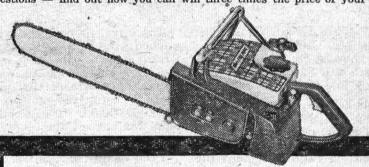
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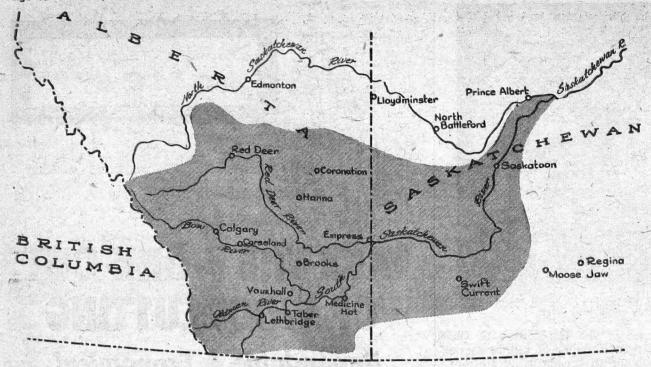
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The shaded area on this map indicates the vast area of the southern prairies which would be affected by comprehensive irrigation plans.

Irrigation survey needed first

. . . Over-all planning today can prevent headaches tomorrow

A PRE-ELECTION promise of Mr. Diefenbaker was to start the dirt flying on the proposed South Saskatchewan river dam and irrigation scheme.

This scheme, then, will likely be the subject of hot controversy in the near future. From talks with administrators of present irrigation schemes the Farm & Ranch Review attempts to present an unbiased summary of the Western Canada irrigation picture.

In the future much of Western Canada will have been transformed by the miracle of water. And this will be made possible by such proposed water works as the South Saskatchewan river dam, the Red Deer river dam, and others. But it will take a better crystal ball than any now available to tell when such a future is. At the moment it seems anybody's guess whether this future is a decade away, or a century, or something in between.

The advantages of irrigated areas and diversified farming are many and wonderful. Prosperous towns and communities. Lush fields. Added recreational facilities. More hydro-electric power. Out of the bald dry plains new towns are born with pretty new homes, smart business buildings and paved treeshaded avenues. And such communities come from irrigation and its accompanying benefits. A trip to Taber, Vauxhall, Brooks and other Alberta towns will astonish the visitor in this respect.

The Royal Commission which studied the proposed South Saskatchewan dam and water diversion scheme considered it impractical, financially. Its cost is estimated at around \$240,000,000.00. The Commission was also of the opinion it would never be self-liquidating.

Proponents of the scheme argue that in recent years there has been money for everything else; for some things of more dubious value, from a Western viewpoint at least. As for being self-liquidating, they say, neither are the railways, the highways, the National parks and other things, all considered to be for the nation's good, and as such, affordable.

Those administrating the present irrigation systems in Alberta tell you that there is a law of supply and demand in irrigation lands as in other commodities. Right now the supply exceeds the demand. On the Bow River project, supplied by a canal running alsmost 210 miles from Carseland, Alberta to Medicine Hat there are 140,000 acres of undeveloped irrigateable land. On the St. Mary's River project there are 225,000 acres.

Supporters of the dam point to the semi-deserts of California, Arizona and other southern States which have been transferred into verdant paradises through water. But in those climates irrigation is a year round process in the raising of multiple crops; much less of a financial headache than in Western Canada where we are dealing with irrigation on a 120-day basis, and for the most part, one crop.

The pros for the new water schemes use the argument that much of the garden produce which could be, and should be, grown in the west is imported from the U.S.A. This is true. For the last several years there has been little (in the garden produce line) in our stores except imported vegetables ALL THE YEAR ROUND. This would seem to indicate that there is not nearly enough produce being grown to supply western town and city markets.

But, say the irrigation men, there is plenty of irrigated land available for such crops. They just are not being grown. This is one of the disappointments of agriculture administrators in these areas. Much land under the ditch is being used for grains and crops not necessarily requiring irrigation. The raising of vegetables while profitable is hard work. Not

everyone these days is fond of hard work.

The opinion of most irrigation men in irrigation districts seems to be that we should not be too hasty in the construction of more big-project dams.

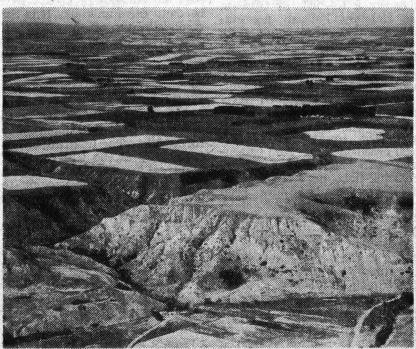
First, they would like to see a really comprehensive survey made of all the waterways concerned, from all angles — even including navigation. They say there are many fascinating water diversion schemes possible between the North Saskatchewan, the South Saskatchewan, and the Red Deer rivers. Such a comprehensive survey is vital now if schemes are to be developed intelligently in the future.

These people are proud of the fact that on the Bow River, and the St. Mary's River projects none of their dams interfere with hydro-electric production now, nor will they in the future. Such a record is not likely to be maintained without the data obtained by an exhaustive and complete survey, and study, of all the lands affected in the Palliser triangle.

Further large irrigation schemes may not be needed for years. On the other hand many factors might hasten their urgency. If the Gordon Commission's estimate of Canada's population 25 years hence is correct a much greater acreage in diversified farming will be a must. If we should find ourselves in a prolonged drought such systems would be a Godsend to the parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta concerned.

It is estimated that a dam as proposed for the South Saskatchewan would require 10 years for construction; that an irrigation system supplied by it would be upwards of 50 years in completion. The information necessary for orderly procedure, then, should be made available at the earliest possible moment.

If the west is to develop; if more immigration, and thus



Nat. Film Board

Prairie irrigation turns near-desert into highly-productive land. This irrigated area near Lethbridge, shows the type of terrain that often must be overcome by the engineers in bringing water to the land.

more population is wanted, irrigation and further water reserves in the west wherever possible will be essential. To support a larger population there must be more mixed farming. All of the people proposed for the western provinces cannot be jammed into the towns and cities. Many newcomers will prefer to go on the land, and and they will be required there to supply the ever-increasing consumption of farm prodnets.

But this can be possible only with the development of more diversified farm lands. Such lands can only be developed with controlled water. And for such water to be practically utilized it seems a matter of common sense to proceed with dam construction, and water diversion, only with a full knowledge of where we are going.

In the meantime much is being learned on the projects now in operation in such matters as soil research, and the development of profitable, practical specialized crops.

There is still much to be learned. And the more that is learned on these projects the more necessary information and experience agriculturists will be able to bring to further projects.

Horse sense

by Eva Delday

MUCH has been said about good, common horse sense. Here is a little story from the early days on the homestead which proves that a horse has a good deal of judgment and sense.

Our homestead was located in one of the hilliest parts of Saskatchewan. There was a little flat upon which my father built the small house. Hills of almost perpendicular height sprang up on three sides of us. To the west the land was a little flatter. It was in this area that the garden was planted.

One spring morning Father hitched up his team to the plow and made ready to plow the garden. As he did so, we children ran about hither and yon, sometimes following in the freshly-turned soft soil with our bare feet. Sometimes walking in front of the horses.

Luckily the horses were quiet and well-mannered and they did not seem to mind five little children playing close by. They continued to plod up and down the furrow.

About mid-morning tragedy very nearly overtook us. For Father noticed that Clyde, as we called the big Clydesdale, re-fused to stay in the furrow. He stepped out. Father puld shake back in the furrow and spoke sharply to him. But Clyde would not pull straight ahead and stepped out again. After a few attempts to make him obey, Father decided to investigate.

There, fast asleep in the soft ·连续寄生 医肠炎 學師 网络阿拉拉 自由的可能的明显 4位 高速原 。

earth a few inches from Clyde's big feet, lay my two-year-old sis-ter. From that day on Father trusted horse sense.

Farming from the patio?

arm-chair farming in the offing? Recently in Australia a radio-controlled tractor was on display. The machine, fitted with an aerial near the operator, who sat at control panel, did everything by radio that a man could do sitting on the machine. This includes the operation of attachments. Its practical working range is said to be as far as the tractor can be sensibly watched.

Mass production

AUTOMATION in the farm field hasn't reached the assembly line stage yet, but perhaps it is coming. A California firm feeds 35,000 lambs at a time in one lot. In their feeding operation they use only highly concentrated pellets containing antibiotics. No roughage is used. The lambs can eat all they want, 24 hours a day. The pellets are carried in bulk to a 10-ton feed container in the lot. Since there is a constant supply of food only 1½ inches of feed trough is allowed for each lamb, and because the lambs learn there is no hurry they take turns going to dinner.

Frying pan to fire?

ETTING out of the grain Gurplus via livestock will only land Western farmers in another surplus, according to Ian Chisholm, executive secre-tary of the Western Stock Growers' Association.

Speaking in Toronto, recently, Mr. Chisholm told a group: "If we made a change from

grain to beef we would simply end up with a beef surplus."

There is a balance between cattle and wheat, Mr. Chisholm stated and upsetting the bel stated, and upsetting the bal-ance by making a switch as pro-posed by Trade Minister Churchill could have disastrous



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It should note . U.V. Statistic Ball



This huge Garr-Scott tractor needed its spark-catcher on the stack when it got up a head of steam. The wheels are over three feet wide and six feet high. Donated by Ed. Jones, of Tilston, Man., it still works.

Farming with Grandad . . .

The young folks stood and watched. while the oldtimers showed how it used to be done

THE so-called "good old days" lived again this year, at Manitoba's annual threshermen's re-union.

For the second year in a row the Manitoba Agricultural Museum has shown its pioneer farm equipment. Not just a display of static dust-catchers, but a full-blown demonstration of farming the way it used to be, with threshing, plowing and engine-setting with the roar of heavy steam power plants and the billows of sparks and smoke that go with them.

The Annual threshermen's Re-union brings back to life monsters of the farm of yester-year with oldtime threshing, bag tying and sheaf tying. There are also ox-teams, early cars, and fine teams of heavy horses . . . as well as a heavy steamer with whistle, flying sparks and straw burning in the night.

This year's museum display, September 25 to 28 was bigger than last, and it continues to grow larger every day. Established $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Austin, Manitoba in 1955, the museum had some way to go to catch up with its older brother in Saskatoon, but since its early formation relics of yesterday's agriculture have been steadily pouring in. Some 30 pieces of heavy equipment had rolled in by early this spring, as well as large numbers of smaller "curifrom pioneer households. Over thirty people had also signed up with details of their donations which were to be delivered later, and a great many more pioneer agricultural items are still being gathered on farmsteads all across Manitoba by assistant curators. Almost every weekend when the weather is good, more exhibits come in and a crew of volunteer wor-



A real "work-horse" of the Threshermen's Reunion is this early International Harvester single cylinder, 20 horsespower, portable gas engine. This machine is used every summer to run the separator, and it was donated by Gaston Deleau, of Deleau, Man.

item can now be operated.

The museum hopes eventually to build several buildings to house the exhibits. A few larger items such as a horsedrawn hearse and a fire wagon are kept indoors at the present, as well as a growing collection of household items like spinning wheels, iron pots, Indian hammer heads, etc., etc.

The background to the museum was adequately described in last year's program, which pointed out that the history of agriculture began with the first Scottish settlers who came to this country under the arrangement with the Earl of Selkirk. He had promised that the settlers would be given tools with which to break up and till the fertile prairie lands along the Red River.

But as no tools were available, the settlers had to till their

kers turn out to keep the mach-quite a burden, but the strong inery in shape. Almost every men were wont to swing it all day, pausing only to whet the scythe and wipe their tired brows.

Then one day the first reaper came. What excitement! The idea had been worked out by Cyrus McCormick. The first ones were somewhat crude, very awkward and pulled by one horse, but far better than the cradle at that. Then the inventor placed arms on the machine to act as sweeps which came around to push each sheaf off in a row to be tied by hand. But it had to be threshed, and the first machines used were primitive indeed, but they did work. They had neither feeder nor blower, but were fed by hand and the straw elevated out on a straw carrier.

In those days many tried to make a successful steam engine. There were upright boilers, some odd steam affairs, but



Some idea of the size of this mighty power unit may be judged by the size of the man by the wheel. It is a Sawyer-Massey gasoline tractor, from the Foxwarren, Man., district. It is still able to keep a good threshing team going.

pitiable little plots with the shovel, hoe and mattock. The first crops were cut with the sickle and it was laborious in-deed, cutting and binding by hand, and beating out the gold-en grain with the jointed flail.

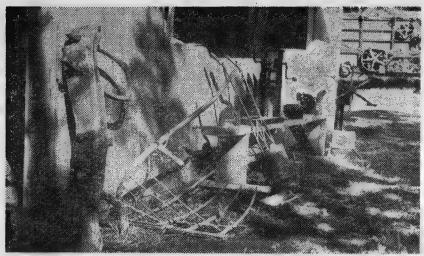
Imagine the joy and gratitude when the farmers of Manitoba received a large scythe with a frame affair to lay the grain in sheaves. This was called a cradle. It was heavy to use and

when the J. I. Case company made their first engine in 1869 it made a revolution in farm machinery. What smooth migh-ty force there was to turn the mighty fly-wheel, that in turn would run the separator, where the red wheat was taken from the golden straw.

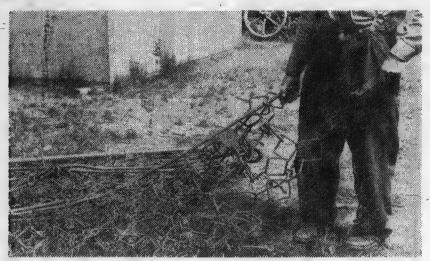
But the Case Company was not alone, for once a good de-sign was invented others tried it too. There was a fine engine



This early McCormick reaper was made by the International Harvester Company for the museum, and it still operates. It has an oldfashioned wooden bull wheel.



Some of the smaller items on display at the Manitoba Memorial Agricultural Museum include a heavy yoke, a scythe and cradle, a to-bacco cutter, a primitive vacuum cleaner, spinning wheels, etc., etc.



Here's another unusual item. It's an old chain harrow made in England, and it consists of a bundle of square links, with three spreader rods and four weights to drag. It came from the MacGregor district of Manitoba.

known as the Sawyer-Massey—and the Garr-Scott. Yes, the Reeves, and the Waterloo, and the "George White" too. For, let us say, from 1869 to 1915 the steamers were the kings of the prairie. They threshed, broke land, built roads, sawed lumber and lots of other things besides.

But change is inevitable and certain. The big gas engine at first, then the smaller ones, then the combine, self-propelled and amazingly efficient. Not only in engines but in every activity on the farm, in the kitchen, in the city, in the factory and so on, remarkable changes have taken place even in our own lifetime.

There are thousands in the growing generation who never saw a steam engine in action, or a cradle, or a butter mould or a spinning-wheel. Thousands of today's farm boys have never seen a four-horse team pulling a binder, or even a grain separator, and only the oldtimers recall the frosty mornings when they hitched the team to a heavy iron flywheel to turn it and get a chilled engine going.

But once a year at Austin, Manitoba, the rising generation—familiar with the newfangled gadgets of today—has a chance to see in action the tools of their forefathers who opened the great West to agriculture.

The annual Threshermen's Re-union introduces to an entire generation farm implements so old that they're new.



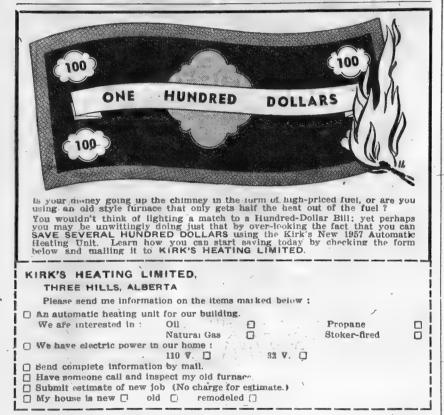


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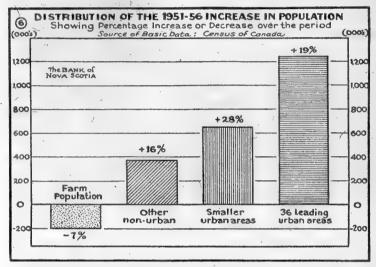
Cities wax while country wanes

. . Population move to the cities not only continues, but accelerates

THE Bank of Nova Scotia, in its Monthly Report, has reached some interesting, con-clusions about the drift of population off the farm.

The conclusions are based on the mid-1956 census (taken at the end of five years instead of the usual ten) which puts the nation's population at the 16½ million mark. The census didn't try to explain "how you going to keep 'em down on the farm''.

the farm, the trend to the city, and particularly the clustering of the population in the suburbs and fringe areas of larger cities. The migration was sharper in this census than in the previous five years, with the big cities continuing to attract the lion's share of the population increase. Actually, many predominately agricultural areas without sizeable towns showed little or no growth and in many cases



While the overall national population increased some 15% in the five years prior to last year's census, the cities made an even greater growth at the expense of the farming communities and immigration.

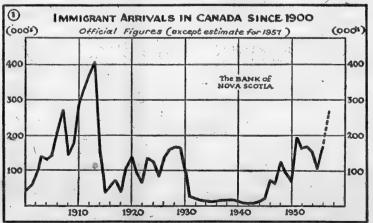
but at least it said where they are going.

"They", apparently, are going into the cities in ever increasing numbers, and thereby aggravating the problems of municipal finance which revolve mainly about soaring municipal costs and a decreasing population to meet them. Despite immigration of well over $\frac{3}{4}$ million people in the five year period, many of whom were potential farm residents. the farm population has dropped by at least 3% while the national population growth jumped by its 15%.

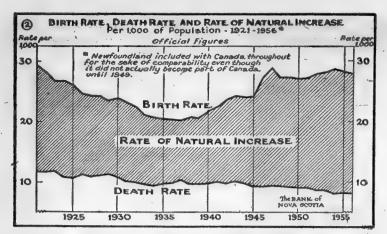
The broad lines of rural-ur-

actual declines in population, reflecting a virtual cessation of growth in dozens of communities.

Here on the prairies, the decline reflected a continuation of the trend toward fewer and more mechanized farms. While the farm population continued to drop on the prairies in the five year period, the number of tractors in use climbed some 16% and the number of combines jumped by 48%. It might also be pointed out that while overall production in Canada's industries increased with a climbing population, the farmers made the greatest per capban development are obvious ita increase in production while in the census — the drift off they alone suffered a drop in



This graph shows how immigration dropped off to almost nothing during the "dirty thirties" and in the first years of World War II. The next major influx began with the end of the war.



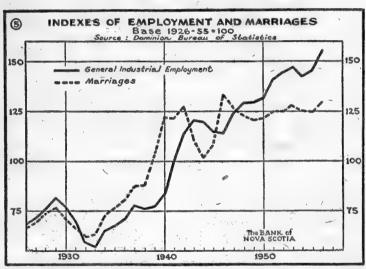
A low birth rate and comparatively high death rate combined to cut the rate of natural population increase during the middle-thirties. The opposite combination changed the picture at the end of World War II and in 1955.

population and the shortage of labor that results.

Alberta and British Columbia have shown the greatest population jump of any of the Canadian provinces, which in the long run means more mouths to feed at home. The average man in the country as a whole is a little younger than he was in the last census. The 15-years-of-age group make up $32\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the population as against $30\frac{1}{2}\%$ in 1951. Young people are having somewhat larger

the meantime, the very size of this expanding group makes it highly probable that as the decade of the "sixties" unfolds, there will be growing pressure for increased housing and all its varied equipment, as well as the vast array of consumer goods required by growing families.

As far as the farmer is concerned, it may not mean more hired help in the future, but it will certainly mean more mouths to feed.



This graph shows that the marriage rate is tied in closely with the rate of employment. Good times are reflected in increased marriages, although the lower marriage rate of the 1950's reflects the low birth rate of the 1930's. It is obvious that marriages dropped during the war but jumped with the armistice.

families than they were, and there is a tendency toward more families of three and four children rather than one or two. But this is still a far cry from the days when the average family was anywhere from five to ten. Helping to boost this natural increase is the fact that good economic conditions are encouraging more people to marry young. An increasing birth rate combined with a dropping death rate also makes for a rise in population.

It is interesting to speculate on future population growth based on today's figures. Much will depend on economic conditions. The uptrend of births that got under way before the end of the "thirties" will shortly begin to make itself felt in the numbers of young people joining the working force and reaching marrying age.

However things develop in

A new frontier?

CANADA'S supposedly frozen north is being pushed back farther and farther. This summer a joint survey was carried out by the Manitoba and Federal governments of a 110-mile strip on either side of the Hudson Bay Railway in northern Manitoba as potential farm land.

Harold Moss, senior federal pedologist at the University of Saskatchewan's department of soil science, said surveys have indicated the land may be arable. Frost, he said, is a hazard and while there is doubt grains could mature in the area it may be suitable for forage crops. The survey, which covered 290,000 acres, also disclosed that the land is deficient in phosphates so that fertilizers would be necessary to raise profitable crops.

they'd be cheaper by the gallon



It costs plenty to raise a family these days. But if youngsters, like your car, ran on gasoline you'd be better off.



Want to know why? Today everything costs more, including the scores of things a growing family needs.
Gasoline costs more, too.

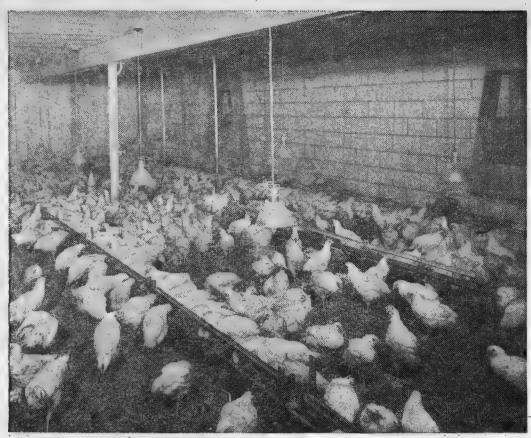


But government figures show that since 1939 the cost of living has gone up more than 120 percent while wholesale gasoline prices have risen about 40 percent—less than a third as much.



And what's more—today's regular gasolines are far superior to the premium grades sold only ten years ago.





Production line methods send two or three tons of concentrated broiler feed every day to 35,000 broilers on this up-to-date farm. High efficiency rations now produce 3 to 5-pound chickens in 35% less time and 30% less feed than was possible 20 years ago.

Behind that chicken dinner

THE poultry business is making increasing inroads into the beef, pork and lamb markets.

Chickens have long been an important item on Canadian tables, but up-to-date production-line methods have changed the poultry industry to skim off an ever-growing percentage of the buyer's dollar.

When competition started to crowd the poultry producers they sat down and did some serious thinking about their trade and came up with several new answers directly related to their product, its production and its merchandising. The day of the backyard biddy and her diet of mealtime scraps was over. Starting from the bottom, poultrymen completely re-built their chickens to satisfy the demands of the buying public for a smaller, younger and more tender bird. In fact, through their studies of genetics and performance tests, new birds, shapes and sizes can almost be produced at will as public tastes change. At least one large U.S. breeder

makes use of an electronic computer — or electronic brain — to calculate the heritable traits of each and every bird in his flock. With this equipment he need merely shuffle a series of cards, pass them through the machine and start off to a new blood strain in a few minutes' notice.

The current trends have led to the replacement of the large roaster chicken with the so-called broiler chicken, which is being produced in many prairie poultry farms with greater feed efficiency by modern broiler rations. Behind the chicken a busy housewife buys at her favorite meat counter is a major industry offering employment and profits to thousands of western Canadians. It begins in the chicken hatchery and ends with the scientific marketing of the finished bird neatly packaged in polythene bags or overwrapped with "cellophane" film on an enclosed cardboard tray.

Some of today's poultry farms are more like luxury tourist resorts than broiler "factories". And luxury resorts they are, at least for the 20,000 to 40,000 broilers which are being raised in as few as four or five modern chicken houses. In such swank homes the broilers live a pampered existence for some 10 to 11 weeks, attended by trained staffs to care for their every need.

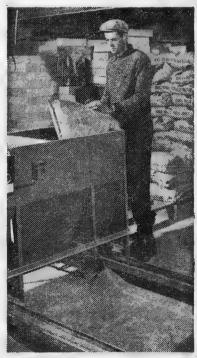
The young chicks arrive at the farms from the hatcheries and are immediately introduced into thoroughly clean and well-disinfected rooms enjoying what must be the ultimate in chicken comfort. Instead of old-fashioned brooders, they have infra-red heat lamps to keep them warm. About four times a day their new boarding house places fully prepared feed before

them with an automatic feeder and with a minimum of disturbance. (In fact, in some branches of the poultry industry they have developed techniques to force feed the birds by shooting a pellet of food down the bird's throat ... whether he's hungry or not). The birds really have nothing to do but eat, grow and relax.

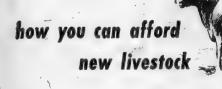
In most modern poultry operations the birds are fed a chicken starter in small pellets for the first six weeks. The pellets are a far cry from the kitchen lefta far cry from the kitchen loss overs that have traditionally been fed chickens by the aver-age farm housewife. They are age farm housewife. They are carefully measured feeds with the various nutrients added in definite proportions according to the specific needs of the chicks at their particular age. They at their particular age. They are then graduated to larger pellets of more concentrated feed. In about 10 to 11 weeks they weigh close to four pounds—the weight at which they are Before concentrated killed. broiler rations were used, the time required by a specialized poultryman to put the same weight on his chickens was usually 15 weeks. This means cutting the feeding time by a third.

Most of today's chicken farms are operating at capacity once the farmer has learned the demands of his particular market. About every ten days several thousand broilers are normally ready for sale, and a few thousand chicks take their place on the production line. Many producers on the prairies cater to their local markets and contract for their own local outlets, but they also provide fowl to be killed, dressed and packaged for the general retail trade.

When today's housewife is introduced to the birds, it is usually on the refrigerator counter



No scraps from the table on today's chicken farm. This man is mixing broiler ration in an automatic feeder which carries it by conveyors to separate rooms of the building. Asingle man can feed up to 35,000 broilers in two hours.



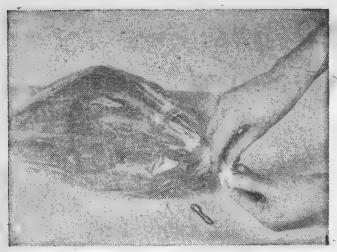
and increase profit-potential on your farm ...

A well stocked farm is a profitable farm. But perhaps you've been holding back because you don't have the money to buy new breeder stock and feeder cattle, or possibly a bulk milk system.

Call in and discuss your plans with him next time you're in town.

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Merchandising is creating bigger markets for today's poultrymen. Packaged in polythene bags, quality is preserved and easy customer inspection is permitted without damage from handling.

and packaged in a transparent film which helps preserve the quality of the meat, protects the bird from handling and at the same time allows the housewife to see and examine what she is buying. They may also be cut up into the standard cuts before they are wrapped. Gone are the days when the housewife must catch kill, pluck and eviscerate

her own bird for the family din-

To paraphrase a saying from the swine industry, "everything is used but the cluck'." The feathers often find their way to a market in certain areas, and offal or innards of the birds are often frozen for storage in a deep-freeze or sold directly to mink farmers,

Dig it now.

THERE is still time this fall to give some thought to your shelterbelts.

Old farmstead shelterbelts and native poplar bluffs eventually become thin and unthrifty, but they can be brought back to a healthy growth by the underplanting of white or Colorado spruce.

The underplanting is easy. It consists of planting the spruce trees in rows or at random right in the middle of the old tree belt. The holes about two feet across and two feet deep are dug in the fall to allow the frost action to break down the soil before spring. Early next spring, the soil is replaced in the holes, worked into a friable condition and seedlings of about 1 to 1½ feet tall are planted in each.

Branches of adjacent trees must be cut back periodically to give the seedlings room to develop and to prevent damage to them. Eventually, the odd deciduous trees can be removed completely. The result will be a more attractive, useful and permanent evergreen shelter.

Because the evergreens grow so slowly, complete transformation cannot be expected for several years, but the evergreens will gradually increase the density and protection.

Fall irrigating most important

IRRIGATION farmers should be on their toes this fall. Because of scant rainfall and high evaporation losses, moisture levels are low on most irrigated fields.

Consequently the need for fall irrigation, excepting recently irrigated fields, should be considered urgent.

Fall irrigation serves a number of purposes. Moisture is stored in the soil for next year's crop, which may be started promptly after seeding and not be delayed by rains which may fail to come. It is the best sort of insurance against drought, and helps to decrease the peak demand for irrigation in June and early July.

It should be carried out as soon as possible after harvest, because soil conditions are improved by watering. As much care should be taken with fall irrigation as when irrigating crop land, the object being to apply just enough water to wet the soil down the depths of the root zone. Any rainfall received needs to be taken into account.

Priority should be given to hay and forage meadows since moisture added after the last cutting helps carry the crop through the winter.

Famous Bona Allen Saddles "The Stockman" - \$149.00

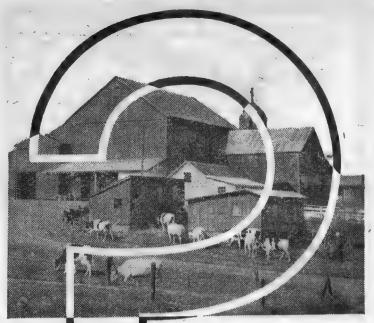
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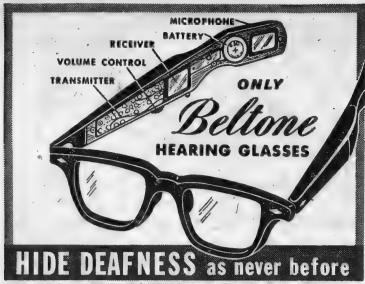
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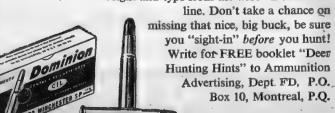
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"Always Dependable"



The unknown game-bird

DON a pair of waders and slosh around the marshy edge of any pothole slough in Western Canada, and you may be reasonably sure of sighting a dozen varieties of sport ducks, hundreds of the chicken-headed mudhens or coots, a few score the zigzagging snipe, plus an assortment of protected shorebirds such as yellow-legs, plover, sandpipers and dowitchers.

Once in every thirty outings, you or your dog may flush a helpless looking bird that flutters feebly out of the marsh grass right at your feet, struggles in a pathetic way for a dozen slow yards, then collapses into the grass again as though it had been mortally stricken. Your dog will rush to the spot; probably you will be curious enough to hurry there too. But it is most unlikely that you'll sight that particular bird again, despite its enfeebled look. The moment it alighted, the bird used its limber legs to race away.

What was it? One of the most abundant game birds of the west, called the rail.

Oh, yes: the rail! You'll re-call noticing on the game bird list that there was an open season on coots and rails. Most years, prairie province laws permit gunners to bag 25 rails per day. You've probably seen the item and had a fleeting wonder: what is a rail?

A rail is a skulking expert. The old-time Indian could hide behind a sage bush, but a rail

Sora Rail. can literally disappear behind the merest wisp of grass. Their bodies are peculiarly formed, being narrow and flexible, so that the birds may dodge be-tween the narrowest openings in reeds and rushes. Feet are somewhat large, to hold up the modest weight of the bird on oozy mud flats where it finds tiny snails and insect fare. A rail can swim, but does so only when it is necessary to cross a watery opening between two marshy islands. Apparently a rail would rather swim than fly,

by Kerry Wood

though it must fly to migrate. During the early springtime or very late in the autumn, at dust you'll sometimes see the flutters fooble flight of mile shows tery, feeble flight of rails above the marshes and realize that the birds are just arriving from the southland, or just getting ready to leave Canada and go south. They always migrate at night. Rails are often heard, even though we seldom see them. Every farmer who has a pothole on his land has heard a rail. By day or night, the loud love-whistle of the Sora Rail comes from the marsh. It is sometimes described as a harsh whistle. To me, the notes are

clear and musical, starting on a high pitch and uttered in quick succession as they run down the scale to the end. It is a distinctive bird-call, and will never be forgotten once it is identified. Then there is its night whistle, which is a single rising note that seems to ask a plaintive question. The night whistle may be heard at times far from water, as rails migrate by spring or autumn and fly over broad fields or flutter above a sleeping city.

Don't get the idea that this unseen game bird is large, for it is actually smaller than a snipe. The Virginia rail is the longest member of the family known in the west; it measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches when the body is stretched out and taped from bill point to the end of the stub-by tail. The Virginia is the only long-billed rail in the west. We have two varieties of short-billed rails. The common one being the Sora, at 81/2 inches, and the smaller and rarely seen Yel-

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low rail which is only 7 inches long. If you are amazed that a 7-inch bird is on the game list, consider the black rail of the east which is only a scant 5

inches in length!

The Virginia rail utters a cackling whistle and a pleasingly soft, single note query. The Sora is responsible for the descending trill that intrigues so many visitors to the marsh-lands, while the Sora's single note may be both a quiet query or a brief squawk. The tiny yellow rail has the strangest note of the western trio: its vocals sound like two stones being tapped together to produce a ticking noise. The ticks occur in a regular alternating rhythm, two ticks and three and then another two. The yellow rail lives on grasslands back from the slough, but the other varieties will be found close to the water's edge or out on reedy grass islands.

Rails are abundant, and for a good reason. They have large egg-clutches. I have found a nest of a Sora rail which contained 15 eggs, while a farm boy near my home reported one with 19 eggs last season. The tiny mother bird has to doubledeck the clutch to incubate it, hence she must frequently turn the eggs. The only time of year when rails may be easily seen

by humans is when the young start foraging for themselves, around the first week of August. If you sit quietly at the edge of a marshy pond, sometimes you'll see as many as a dozen young rails scrounging on the shoreline and providing amusing races as they dash suddenly into cover at the slightest

Every autumn a few rails are brought to me for identifica-tion. Not that they have been shot by gunners, but men picked them up by hand. How? Well, a rail is a marvelous skulker, but sometimes a flushed bird comes to earth in a clump of grass measuring less than a foot across. The bird settles down in full confidence that its blending browns and blacks and russets will not show, and stays still even when the hunter walks close and puts his hand on the

When I tell hunters that this stripy, barred little creature is listed as a game bird, comments are loud and occasionally lurid.

"I'd just as soon think o' shooting a sparrow for the pot!" one gunner declared.

Small size and secretive habits protect all rails, and now they are among the most abundant though least known game birds of the west.

Soup kitchens for ducks

IN the future ducks making the trip south for the winter may be given government handouts instead of foraging rough shod over the farmers' grain fields.

This year the Manitoba government, through its game branch, is launching an experiment to decoy the ducks from their errant ways. Free lunches are being provided along the Delta marshes at the south end of Lake Manitoba. Four feeding stations have been set up stocked with grain, and the grain has been carefully spread near the water line. The ducks haven't needed a second call to dinner. So far the plan seems to be working and since early August the government has been picking up the check for about \$500.00 per day. If the plan is a success it will no doubt have to be extended province-wide by public demand.

And the U.S. government has a bill in passage by the House of Representatives to turn over some of the surplus grain for the feeding of migratory birds.



" How about scrambled eggs instead ? "

Ice-Cream man goes north

ROZEN milk cubes are being. I' shipped to the Army and the Eskimos at Churchill. But it is not as frivilous as it sounds. The cubes are solid blocks of ice and are a method of getting fresh milk to the residents of the Northern seaport. In the past, milk shipped on the 1,000-mile trip from Winnipeg, lost much of its freshness. The new of its freshness. The new method is pre-frozen milk in quart blocks shipped in wax car-tons. On arrival it is placed in freezers until needed. Thawed and served at room temperatures it is said to be as fresh as when shipped.



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 Resists rust, wear and weather.
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 Gives reliable service for years to

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RATES AS LOW AS: \$174.55 from Edmonton and Calgary; \$147.10 from Regina; \$130.55 from Winnipeg. Correspondingly low rates from other stations.

Ask your Canadian Pacific Agent for brochure giving full details, and have him complete all arrangements for your trip at an early date.



WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW bought the only entry of the Springnk 4-H Club that reached the "Special" class at the Farm Week in Calgary. owner was Myra Edge, and the animal was purchased on a bid of 231/2 cents per pound. The Farm Youth Week in Calgary was under the sponsorship of the Provincial 4-H Club Council and the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede.

SEVERAL noted American pig breeders have turned to Ireland for breeding stock.

They say they have found the Irish

Pellets

Large Whites improved the style and quality of the American Large White, developed the hams and produced much sounder feet and legs. The main complaint with the Large Whites is the closeness of the legs. The Irish strain is said to correct this fault in the American variety.

SCIENCE is even finding food on the desert. Researchers have discovered that the dry and prickly mesquite trees of the U.S. desert areas can be ground into cattle feed to produce good gains in dairy cattle. It is usually mixed with such things as silage, molasses, sorghum and cottonseed meal.

LACK of a support program for eggs in the United States has produced some interesting price contrasts with the Canadian industry. The price reported at the farm for Grade A Large eggs in Iowa ran about 7c per dozen all last spring less than the paying price at grading stations in the Prairie Provinces and South-Western Ontario.

THE trek from the farm to the city is following the same pattern in Japan as here. In the last five years more than one million have left Japanese farms for the city. The acreage under cultivation in spite of this has slightly increased and is 12,700,000 acres. Prairie farmers would be hard put to know where to start on a Japanese farm where the average acreage is 2.1 acres.

WHEAT surpluses with their higher production costs and lower prices have moved many Australian farmers out of the wheat business into sheep The Wheat and Wool production.

WHEN YOU START WITH LAND-RACE, the bacon breed of the future, Buy the best. We have some of the best Landrace that money will buy, all from imported stock and sold at reasonable prices. Weanlings, four-month-old sow and boars, guaranteed in-pig sow serviceable boars, for immediate delivery. Catalogue.

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McCulloch Offers New Low Priced Chain Saw

With the introduction of the light-weight Thrifty Mac, McCulloch becomes the first "Big Name" Company to offer professional pulp wood cutters and farmers a quality chain saw at a mail-order price wood cutters and farmers a quality chain saw at a mail-order price, backed by nation-wide service. The fast cutting Thrifty Mac incorporates the many exclusive moneymaking features found on more costly equipment; automatic kickproof rewind clutch, automatic kickproof rewind clutch, automatic kickproof rewind starter, light-weight magnesium die castings, weighs less than 20 lbs., and the famous McCulloch ignition and fuel systems are but a few of the Thrifty Mac features. The ruggedly built Thrifty Mac will stand up day in and day out on all day production cutting, yet it is priced with the lowest. Cash price \$189.50 with 18" blade and chain or \$48.00 down and twelve monthly payments of \$14.16 including one year's "All Risk" insurance and finance charges. Provincial sales tax where applicable. Motor ing one year's "All Risk" insurance and finance charges. Provincial sales tax where applicable. Motor unit easily fitted with all-purpose auger, brushcutter, tree planter and snow blower attachments. Order directly from McCulloch Ordanada Ltd., Dept. 110, Box 39, Weston, Ont. Unit will be delivered and serviced by your local McCulloch dealer. Offer good for a limited time only, send your cheque today.

Growers' Association report wheat is no longer the main source of income for most Australian farmers. Sheep farmers have just experienced their second best season on record and the move into the sheep industry is expected to continue.

THE United States school milk program has now ben harnessed to the great American surplus-give-away. As part of the U.S. Government plans to dispose of surplus dairy foods, the school milk program has been expanded and is being launched in the far east country of Thia-

*

ENGLAND'S boost in post-war agricultural production has resulted in a milk surplus. During the spring's peak production, milk supplies available for manufacture reached a total of 17-million gallons per week. Nearly a million gallons weekly were thrown away as factories were filled to capacity.

TO boost lagging prices for eggs across the line, the U.S. Department of agriculture has bought about 475,000 cases of eggs in dried form to be stored for use this fall in the school lunch pro-

 $R^{\scriptscriptstyle ESEARCH}$ following complaints of toughness in frozen turkeys has resulted in the conclusion that turkeys should be ice, or ice-water chilled, then held in an air temperature of 40 degrees F. for 24 hours before freez-Turkeys should never be cut up before a 24-hour aging period.

. \mathbf{W} ITH Canadian wool production way down, the world's wool consumption last year established an all-time record high, totalling 2,830-million tons. This is nearly eight per cent more than was consumed the year before.

As if police didn't have enough troubles, there are now reports that the smuggling of pistachio nuts is booming in the Middle East. ports from Syria say that nearly half of all 1956 Turkish pistachio nut production moved illegally into Syria via the black market. The black market price of pistachios is reported to be as high as 81 cents a pound, unshelled, compared to a government domestic price of 59.1 cents a pound.

A LEGHORN chicken by name of Meg O'Day has come up with some sort of record at Butgers University. She laid an egg a day for 284 consecutive days.

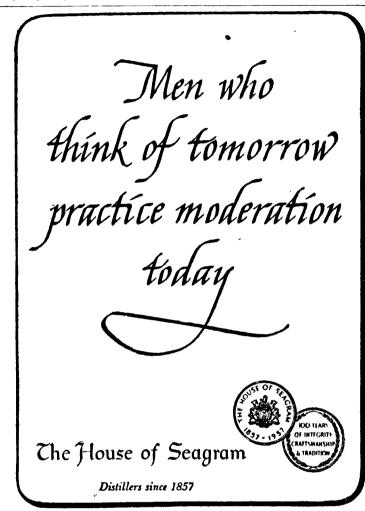
CANADA'S wheat market is threatened in Britain, but Australia is losing a large egg market. The United Kingdom imported 200,000 cases of shell eggs from Australia last year, plus 8,000 tons of egg pulp. But this is a drop from three years ago when the Australian imports were 500,000 cases and 17,000 tons of egg pulp.

THE human population of Venezuela is increasing faster than the cattle population. Cattle are increasing at the rate of 3.5% annually and humans at the rate of 4.5%.

CANADIAN poultry production was valued at \$355,400,000 last year with egg production the major enter-

110G cholera which appeared in Ireland last year for the first time in 18 years has spread to eight Irish counties. So far, no attempts to halt its spread have been successful.

A SERIOUS outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred in Iran. The disease is reported to be spreading rapidly.



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GALVANIZED SHEET STEEL FLOOR For 1000 or 1350 Bus. Bin \$56.00

SPECIAL CHEROKEE Double Action Hydraulic TRUCK HOISTS

FOR 34 and 1-TON TRUCKS — CAP.
3 to 4 TONS. Can be installed with either steel body or grain box. Simple mounting instructions with every hoist. \$263.00

hoist. Reg. \$355.00 SPECIAL ...

FOR 11/2 and 2-TON TRUCKS — CAP. 7 to 9 TONS. Extra heavy duty frame — low mount — optional channel sills or Z wrap around sills. Reg. \$419.00 \$\$PECIAL \$335.00 **\$**335.00

NOT an unknown or doubtful brand
... BUT a Brand New, Brand Name
Hoist backed by Ribtor service...
DRASTICALLY REDUCED



- Absolutely eliminates wild oats
- Increases grade.
- Grades as it cleans Eliminates dockage.

The Freeman will last a lifetime. It thoroughly cleans wheat, oats, barley and flax.

Write for further details regarding this efficient cleaner.

MANUFACTURING & DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD. 605 - 607 - 2nd STREET E.,

ALBERTA CALGARY

CANADIAN Co-op's have become big business. The last figures available show a total co-operative membership of 1,410,000 in 2,522 organizations. These had combined assets of \$463,000,000, and did a whopping \$967,000,000 worth of business.

A LINE of research has been initiated at Rutgers University in the United States, into the fat composition of hen's eggs. A grant of \$24,000 has been given to launch the study.

CANADA isn't the only country giving aid to Southeast Asia under the Columbo plan. Little New Zealand is providing three million dollars in plants, cash, and equipment to the Indian dairy industry alone.

CHILE has revoked a decree prohibiting the slaughter of cows over four years of age.

A CHICKEN eating contest at the Maine Broiler Festival was declared a draw recently after one contestant ate 12 lbs. 6 ozs, and the other 12 lbs. 3 ozs. net weight of barbecued chicken.

WESTERN Germany is turning to South
America for much of its beef. The
West German Government has authorized
the importation of 22-million pounds of
frozen beef from Argentine. Argentine exports to Germany have been steadily rising in recent years.

DRIED milk, a relatively new product for the Finnish dairy industry, is now being produced in exportable quantities. The growing industry is providing another outlet for Finland's surplus milk.

4- BEEF clubs are showing interest in performance testing. Clubs in the Lethbridge area are giving some thought to judging their beef animals by "rate of gain" and not just by conformation. It is thought that this may provide a better reflection of the worth of the individual calf, than placing all the emphasis on conformation.

A SMALL pea-shucker has been developed by the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, for working on small plots. In a series of tests, the machine with four operators shelled peas 45 times as fast as the same number of people shelling by hand, and with no loss in quantity of peas saved.

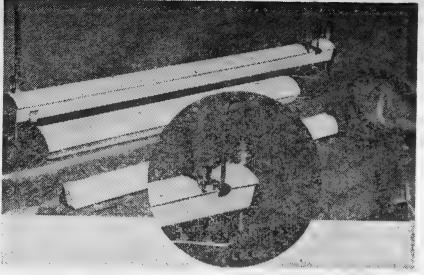
CANADA — the world's 4th leading exporter — is also an importer of agricultural products.

According to the Pan-American Coffee Bureau, green coffee was this country's most important agricultural import last year, amounting to 109 million pounds and valued at 62.7 million dollars.

A FRICA may have found one way to clean up its agricultural surpluses. A 25-year-old South African miner is reported to have an average consumption of 50 raw eggs a week. He claims raw eggs are medicine.

THE application of whitewash is still a popular method to disinfect some farm buildings. A suitable mixture may be a pound of lye in about 5½ gallons of water, and then add 2½ pounds of waterslaked lime. When applied with a sprayer with plenty of pressure the whitewash will penetrate cracks, corners and the rough surfaces.

THE smart dairymen know that prevention is worth more than cure. And this applies particularly in the case of mastitis. Don't rely too much on antibiotics for a cure, since many mastitis cases fail to respond to the "wonder drug" treatment. Besides, antibiotics can even contaminate milk.



SOMETHING NEW IN PLASTICS ... Now on the market are the first fibre-glass water troughs for poultry flocks. An automatic assembly may be attached to make the trough completely automatic. The manufacturers claim the unit is rust-proof, easy to clean, acid resistant and can handle all soluble medicines. Troughs are of coloured fibre glass in lengths of 2 to 10 feet.

THE railways are not dead yet, in the last few years the Canadian National has built six hundred miles of new branch lines. The company bought \$3.5 million worth of new roadway machines in 1956.







CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

are agents for ALL steamship lines and can book your passage to any destination. It's so easy to plan your trip when you let Canadian National make the arrangements.

Christmas Sailings from Halifax

MAASDAM	NOV. 22
ITALIA	
BERLIN	
SCYTHIA	DEC. 10
STOCKHOLM	DEC. 11
CARINTHIA	DEC. 14

Other Sailings

SYLVANIA (from Montreal)	NOV.	28
IVERNIA (from Montreal)	NOV.	29
SEVEN SEAS (from Quebec City)		
AROSA SUN (from Quebec City)		

Tourist steeping cars will be operated from points in Western Canada to shipside for sailings from Halifax.

Full Information from City Ticket Office, 504 - 8th Ave. S.W., Telephone AM 2-3626. Depot Ticket Office, Telephone AM 6-5817.



Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain
And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience. In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

READ THE ADS in this issue

Big game for Sask. hunters

SASKATCHEWAN farmers had an early moose season, but those who didn't get their moose then have only a short time for a little target practice before the regular season opens November 11 (closing Dec. 7th), November 11 (closing Dec. 7th), in zones 35 to 51 and the portion of zone 52 covered by the Emmeline and Swan Lakes Game Reserve. Over the balance of zone 52 moose may be hunted by residents only, from Dec. 2 to December 21. Limit is one animal each male or female animal each, male or female.

The deer season for hunters making like old-time Indians, with bow and arrow only, runs from Oct. 7th to November 2nd in zones 1 to 52. Limit is one deer of either sex. Archers are warned, that during the regular deer season, if they wish to hunt in this fashion, they must be dressed as per big game regulations.

Don't gamble with insects

FARMERS are warned to keep the moths out of their stored grain. Insects in stored grain in recent years have become a problem in Western Canada as a result of farmers having to store grain for fairly long periods of time. Caked grain remaining in empty bins is very likely to contain insect pests and should be gathered up and burned. Grain from such bins spilled around the granary doors should be destroyed, or fed. Bins should be thoroughly cleaned out before storing the

new crop.

The inside of the bin should be sprayed with some suitable insecticide applied at the rate of about 1 gallon to 1,000 square feet of surface. The bin should be left for about 10 days for the insecticide to have full offeat. insecticide to have full effect. A final check to reduce insect damage to a minimum is to be absolutely sure that the building is

weather-proof.

Rebuilding Manitoba drains

NETWORK of drains and A floodways in the central Manitoba "lowlands" is making a major contribution in keeping rich agricultural lands in production.

From the northern and east-ern slopes of the Riding Moun-tains to Emerson, the "low-lands", are served by several thousand miles of drains, which in the past half decade have been getting a new look.

Where small drains once existed, large new floodways, complete with double dykes, bridges and concrete fords, are now built or are in the process of being built.

Back of these new projects is a report by the former deputy minister of public works, M. A. Lyons. The former basis of provincial support was to share two-thirds of maintenance costs when drains carried "for-eign" water — that is, water entering the drains from out-side the districts — and onethird the maintenance costs on drains handling purely local district water.

Mr. Lyons recommended that this same procedure should be applied to the reconstruction of these drains, and that in addition the province should shoulder the entire cost of re-constructing double-dyke flood-

This, the government accepted, and since 1952 it and the 28 participating municipalities have spent over \$3,500,000 throughout an area embracing over 2,200,000 acres.

Co-ordinating their efforts with the water conservation and soil erosion programs of Manitoba's agriculture department and P.F.R.A., public ment and P.F.R.A., public works officials have directed the reconstruction of a vast network of drains, beginning with the main drain at Dominion City five years ago.

The current Elm Creek flood-way is typical of the new type of reconstruction. Beginning with an 8½-foot-deep, 110-footwide channel, the floodway extends on either side at ground level for about 100 feet, where wide-based dykes with 50-foot crowns can contain the water during very heavy run-offs.

The floodway is so designed that little or no erosion can take place. All slopes are gradual and grassed to hold the soil. At the mouth of the floodway is a concrete weir to control water flow into the La Salle and to prevent bank erosion.

Other projects on the plan-ning board or being listed for reconstruction are the Shannon Creek floodway between Morris and Kane and the Bryson drain north of Elm Creek that will connect with the Elm Creek floodway now being completed,

farmers . .



If you want to raise the best quality crops and get the highest return for your products, buy your seed and market your crops through your own co-operative organization.

The Alberta Wheat Pool will supply the best cereal or grass seed available and will market all your crops to the best advantage.

Whether you have grain or seed to buy or to sell—

SEE YOUR

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL AGE

for best results.

Search for spuds

HORTICULTURAL stations from coast to coast are working together to develop a brand new variety of potato that thrives well in this country, and has all the desirable qualities of taste, appearance and disease resistance. A typical station is Brooks, Alta. where the fourth year of potato breeding experiments are un-derway this year in a search for new varieties superior to the netted gem . . . superior in yield and earliness. The netted gem doesn't develop a heavy protective skin in our climate and is therefore difficult to store handle without causing bruises. They are also looking for a variety to replace Warba, which is grown extensively but which tends to be on the coarse side.

Another series of tests are made on seeds sent west from Fredericton, N.B. under a Federal breeding program, Seed from Britain and the United States is distributed to the stations across Canada and planted in August to keep the greenhouses busy until Christmas.

P. D. Hargrave, the Superintendent of the Brooks station, says that Brooks grows from seven to ten thousand seedlings a year in small plots. They are harvested, their identity retained and planted in the spring in progency lines and individual hills in the field. Rigorous selection is practised and few plants are eventually kept.

During the past two years western regional potato trials have been set up from a prairie headquarters at Scott, Sask. Promising new seedlings are developed at each station and then go into regional trials; then the best are again selected and go into National trials. They must prove satisfactory in National trials before being licensed for sale in Canada.

Another service carried out by the horticulture stations is tuber indexing to maintain clean seed for leading potato growers. The top growers send in a quantity of their best seed stock to the stations early in the year. Eyes are removed from the tubers, numbered and grown in the greenhouse for six weeks. They are then examined for disease by the plant disease specialists, and any infected plants are weeded out. The clean stocks are returned to the grower, and it is from these that tuber index foundation stock is developed and maintained.

By these methods Canadian agriculturists are after new breeds that are designed specifically for Canada. In a two-pronged attack, they are adapting varieties produced elsewhere in the world and they are cross breeding known strains to produce entirely new plants.

No more highway blisters?

A CANADIAN chemical company has developed a treatment of the soil which it believes will eliminate, or greatly reduce, the springtime damage to highways and streets from frost heaving.

The chemical is a by-product of sulphite pulp manufacture.

On an experimental basis with the C.N.R. carried on over a five-year period, a company official stated, it was "proved conclusively" that railway road beds treated with the chemical are less susceptible to frost heaving. The railway has decided to expand its program further.

The company is confident that they have a chemical development which will save the Canadian tax-payers millions a year, in addition to eliminating much of the inconvenience of bad spring roads, detours, and so on.

The man who loses his head is usually the last one to miss it.



NEW JACUZZI DEEPRIME JET FOR WELLS TO 400 FEET

Here's the deep well water system you can install and forget. Only one moving part and it's above ground. No belts, gears, reciprocating parts . . . no moving mechanism down in your well to cause trouble. Self-priming. Assures completely automatic, high pressure water service year in and

NEW LOW COST JACUZZI JETS FOR SHALLOW WELLS

Comes complete with close-coupled pressure tank. Just add pipe and plug in. Only one mov-







JACUZZI-UNIVERSAL (Canada) LTD.

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Please send free bulletins and name of nearest dealer.

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Attend "THE ROYAL"



with ROSS HENRY

have a first hand view of the successes of Alberta exhibitors at the Royal Winter Fair, Radio Station CFCN, through Farm Director Ross Henry, has pledged support in publicizing the annual Canadian Pacific trip to Toronto. On his daily farm programs over CFCN, Ross will be reporting the build-up of registrations for the trip. It is hoped that if enough people indicate their intention of joining the tour, a special train could be made up to leave from Calgary. Plan now to join CFCN's Ross Henry and make this the biggest and best Alberta tour to visit the Royal Winter Fair.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Semi-All-Expense Tour to

The Royal Winter Fair

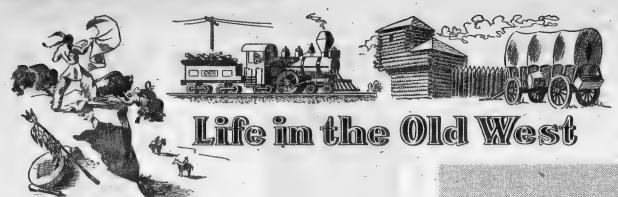
Toronto, November 15-23, 1957

FOR DETAILS

contact ROSS HENRY at CFCN or your local Canadian Pacific
Agent.



CALGARY



forced to drink water as black as ink. Horses and oxen died for lack of food. But the caravan never faltered. It pushed on with dogged determination through the heat of summer and the storms of November. And at last after many long and weary months it reached the foothills of the Rockies.

Law comes to the prairies

... Volunteer trouble-shooters tame the west ... and eventually gain fame as the R. N. M. P.

by

Senator F. W. Gershaw

THE birth of that famous police force the R.C.M.P., and now known the world over as the 'Mounties' was an exigency of the times.

In 1873 the vast area between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains was unpeopled except for thousands of Indians, groups of Metis, (people of mixed blood) the odd adventurer, whiskey runner, and buffalo hunter. Although this great lone land had been penetrated by many early explorers partly in the interests of the fur-trade, and partly in search of a water route to the Orient few members of their parties had remained.

The country was without law, order, or security for life and property. Whiskey traders corrupted and robbed the Indians. Crime went unpunished and the man with the most scalps dangling from his belt, or the most nicks on his rifle was the greatest big-shot.

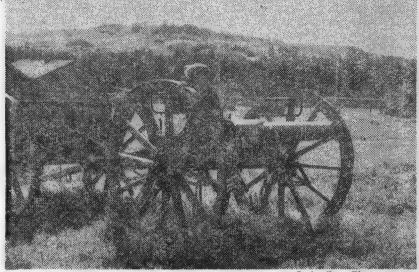
At this time the Hudson's Bay Company had given up its charter and the Canadian government had possession of this territory.

When word reached Ottawa that a massacre at the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers, in Alberta, had occured; and that some 30 helpless Indians camped quietly in the Cypress Hills, of Saskatchewan had been butchered by whiskey runners action was taken.

A mobile police force, with Major J. M. Walsh chief recruiting officer, was formed in the East. Young men chosen had to be of good health and willing to face hardship and danger. Members of this force were to

Members of this force were to be mounted on horses. They were to be dressed in scarlet so that even at a distance they could be seen by those in dis-

In October of 1873, Divisions A, B, and C had been organized and sent West, by the Dawson route. On the lake and river route they met wild storms. They were often short of food. Their clothing was not suitable and they were handicapped by many exhausting portages. After many difficulties they reached Lower Fort Garry where they wintered.



ask. Gov. Photo.

A youngster today can examine an old cannon of famous Fort Walsh which was used as a headquarters for operations of the early Mounted Police force.

In the spring they went south to Emerson to meet troops, D, E, and F who had come west by train through the Northern States. At this point, Colonel French, the Commander paraded them and advised those who were faint of heart to apply for discharge which he promised to grant. But the forerunners of the modern 'Mounties' were well chosen and few were of the quitting calibre.

The troops with all their equipment, including carts, mowing machines, oxen and milk cows made a fine appearance as they started westward along the border. The horses of each troop were matched in color and to a stranger it was an astonishing and impressive cavalcade.

There were no trails. The troops encountered rivers and marshes. At times they were Fort Macleod was built as speedily as possible and it served as a headquarters camp. From this fort officers went in all directions to deal with criminals, and to help settlers in need of help.

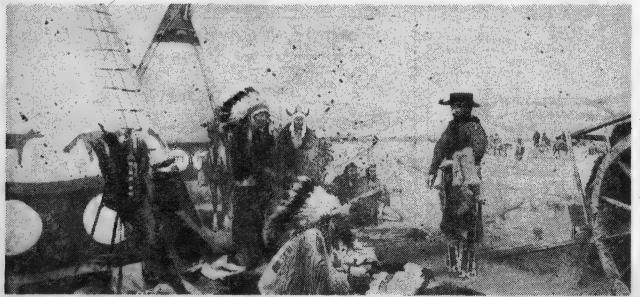
It was soon realized that the Cypress Hills was a centre of trouble. Sparkling water and good grass was to be found there. It was only a day's ride from the United States border. Supt. Walsh was detailed to proceed to the area in charge of Division B, to construct a fort and take charge of police activities.

The Indians were much surprised to see the long wagon train and the string of riders in uniform trailing slowly across the prairie. They were still more surprised later to see the square stockade of Fort Walsh, with bastions at the four corners, and a tall staff from which floated the Union Jack, erected.

The spot selected for the Fort was the Battle Creek Valley. It was on the main trail from Fort Benton and was only a few miles from the spot where the gruesome Cypress Hills massacre had taken place the previous year.

It was not a strategic spot for there were rolling hills all around, but such was the reputation soon established by the N.W.M.P. that they never clashed in open battle with an Indian war party.

Supt. Walsh's quarters were on the east side near the main gate. Next was the officer's quarters, men's quarters, shops, kitchen, bakery and guard rooms. The stables and store rooms were on the west side. In the centre of the stockade was



Regina Mus. Nat. Hist.

A thriving fur-trade brought Indians and whites together on the Prairies, but the white man also brought his whiskey, his crime and his own brand of violence. This in turn brought the Mounted Police to protect Indian and white alike.

a sundial and the sun-time was recorded each day at noon.

In 1877 there were 89 policeand 55 horses at Fort Walsh.

The dining room of the mess was about 40 ft by 60 feet and all the men ate there. The knives and forks were of unbreakable iron. The dishes were of tin.

The food which consisted of buffalo meat, venison, beans, hard-tack, apples, tea, coffee and sugar was prepared by the men who took turns with this

Good blankets were provided, but the men made their own mattresses by stuffing gunnysacks with hay.

The clothing of the police (aside from their uniforms) consisted of short, double-breasted buffalo coats, buffalo caps and mitts, blanket leggings and mocassins.

The T. C. Powers and the I. G. Baker Co built trading posts at the Fort. In 1878 and '79 some 20,000 buffalo robes were traded for goods.

There were about 500 Cree Indians living in the Battle Creek Valley when Supt. Walsh arrived. As they moved to their reservation English families began to move in. Eventually there were about 35 buildings at Fort Walsh; stores, residences, a hotel and stables.

Social activities did much to keep up the morale of young men so far away from the scenes of their upbringing. There were dances and various sports as cricket, and tennis were encouraged. There were pony races and field sports. The first Masonic Banquet ever held in the west was a big event at the Fort.

Many interesting, amusing, and tragic incidents took place at Fort Walsh in its hey-day, some of which will be related here at a later date.

No one, it is safe to say, in 1873 would have forecast, in the hastily formed emergency police force sent to this troublesome area, the origin of the present world-famous Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON

When kidneys fail to remove excess acids and wastes, back-ache, tired feeling, and wastes, backache, tired feeling,
disturbed rest often
follow. Dodd's
Kidney Pills stimulate kidneys to
normal duty. You
feel better—sleep
better, work better.
Get Dodd's at any
drug store. You can
depend on Dodd's.



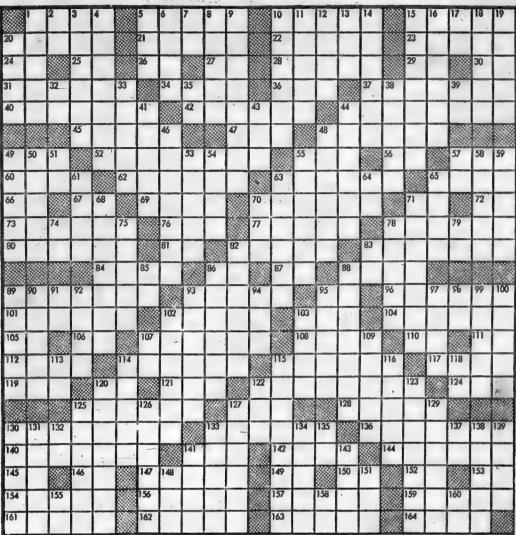
Free Book on Arthritis **And Rheumatism**

MANU KITCHINGUES MET AN ANALOG CRIPPLING DEFORMITIES An amazing newly enlarged 36-page book entitled "Arthritis-Rheumatism" will be sent free to anyone who will write for it.

It reveals why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief and fall to remove the causes of the trouble; explains a specialized non-surgical, non-medical treatment which has proven successful since 1919.

You incur no obligation in sending for this instructive book. It may be the means of saving you years of untold misery. Write today to The Ball Clinic, Dept.

Crossword Puzzle



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There are some who find 'this' difficult,

And some are vexed by 'that'; If we combine our talents, We'll exchange tit for tat.

IT seems that I'll have to jog your memories again about certain little matters. One is I want you all to sign your full names and addresses on your letters . . . your initials alone are not enough. 'Tis true I only use your initials or any pen name you wish to use, but for my reference I would like your full names . . . please!

And item No. 2 — I cannot any longer write you private letters unless, in the case of the pickle recipes I offered to send out private replies. I find that this particular phase of my job snowballed to such an extent that no one person could handle I hope you understand and will go along with me.



To remove

clinging film and odors from dairy equipment

> .. use I tablespoonful of Javex per 6 quarts of water for a rinse that gets utensils thoroughly clean and



Q: I have never written to this page before though I think we have taken the paper for over 25 years. Could you tell me where I could get the list of Neilie Mc-Clung's books and the price of the same? — (Mrs. A. K. S., Barrhead, Alberta.)

A.: I buy most of my books at either F. E. Osborne, Calgary, or Commercial Printers, Lethbridge. I'm sure either of these stores would gladly send you all information you need.

Q.: I had the recipe for lemon squares away back in '48, but part of it got torn off. Will you please repeat? — (Mrs. M. G., Dickens, Mon.)

A.: — LEMON SQUARES (often called Lemon Crumbles)

Make the filling first and let cool before using.

- 1 cup white sugar
- 2 tblsps. flour
- 1 cup water
- I lemon, juice and rind

Cook first three ingredients. Stir until thick then remove from heat and beat in lemon juice and rind.

- l cup all-purpose flour
- l tsp. baking powder
- 1/2 cup butter
- 11/2 cups cracker crumbs
- 11/2 cups coconut
- 1/2 cup sugar

Method: Sift flour and baking powder. Rub in butter, then add cracker crumbs, coconut and sugar. Place half of mixture in Add lemon mixture next and put rest of crumb mixture on top. Bake in moderate oven for about 20 minutes.

Q.: Please tell me how to make cottage cheese? I like it dry and crumbly, but mine so seldom turns out that way. --Whonnock, B.C.) - (Mrs. G. N.,

A.: If you cook with a coal range I think cottage cheese-making is a "natural", but since I've used gas fuel I never make this delicacy but buy it from the dairy. You simply heat sour milk (one quart of milk makes one cup of cheese) until it forms heavy curds, then drain it through a fine sieve or cheesecloth. But care must be taken that it doesn't reach the boil or you'll get a rubbery mixture instead of cheese.

Q.: I have been trying to secure a pattern for a Siwash sweater depicting an oil derrick on it. The company that used to make this pattern has discontinued it. wonder if one of your readers has this pattern and would be willing to sell it? — (Mrs. R. E. J., Lethbridge.)

A.: How about it, you knitters. Do you want to help this lady? If you can, please drop me a line to tell me you have the pattern and I'll send you the necessary postage.

Q.: How does one prevent a blond leather purse from darkening? (Repeat.)

A.: Mrs. M. O., from Penticton,

B.C., who has done a great deal of leather work, has this comment to make and I certainly did welcome her opinion which said in part: "The darkening of the leather is referred to as 'mellowing' and most people think it improves the appearance giving it a more natural look. In fact I made a lovely carved leather purse and set it in the window to get the sun to start the darkening process before using it." (Thank you, Mrs. O., for your informative letter.)

Q.: I would like to get a piece of "vinegar mother" to make my own vinegar. Have you a recipe for making the same? — (Mrs. E. R. V., Langley, B.C.)

A.: I receive this question every single year when pickling time rolls round from some woman who thinks she should save a bit of money by making her own vinegar. I did give you a recipe one year but I've decided not to repeat it for I don't think that home-made vinegar comes up to the healthful standard of the fine vinegars that are on the market today. Don't expect the pickle recipes that have been handed down to you from grandmother's days to be successful when you're using factory-made vinegars for they won't They'll likely turn out pickles that are tough ... even shrivelled and withered.

Q.: Why do my cauliflower always turn pink in the sweet pickles? — (Mrs. J. N., Attica, Sask.)

A.: Cauliflower is one vegetable that acts up tricky in whatever way we can it This whatever way we can it question was threshed out some years ago in this column, and from all the information I could gather most agreed that too strong brine did this and, of course you must use white vinegar. I have found by my various testings that if I soaked the cauliflower for a shorter period of time than the other vegetables (in mixed pickle) that they remained white.

Q.: I am looking for a recipe that my husband calls "green soup. It is made from all the green things you have in the garden especially lots of dill leaves. The greens are added to rice and potatoes and sour cream added just

before serving. I have also heard that one can can it for winter use. I'd very much like to have the recipe for both the fresh and canned variety.—(Mrs. R H. B., Vermilion.

A.: This certainly sounds very intriguing. The writer tells us that it is an European dish, but I'm afraid I cannot supply such a recipe, but I'll keep looking for I haven't gone through all my hundreds of cook books yet. In the meantime, how about help from you friendly readers?

Q.: Could you tell me how to make tomato soup that will not curdle? — (Mrs. E. F., Quesnel, B.C.)

TOMATO SOUP (that won't curdle)

Place a large (28 oz.) can of tomatoes in a saucepan with one finely chopped onion and 1 tblsp. sugar. Boil. Add ¼ tsp. soda Place milk (about 2½ cups) in another pan. Heat just to boiling, add to tomatoes. Salt and

Q.: Could you give me any information on the flower craft of making flowers of foam rubber? On what kind of material are these placed in order to make cushions? - (Mrs. M. G., Main Centre, Sask.)

A.: Recently I received a letter from a lady who is an expert at such things and she has offered to send full instructions to anyone interested in this handicraft for the nominal price of one dollar. To save you writing to me, I'll affix this lady's name and address here: Mrs. Joe P. Andreychuk, Box 177, Newdale, Man.

Q.: About 3 or 4 years ago you published a cucumber relish that tasted just like is served on hot dogs at road stands. I hope you can please repeat this. (Mrs. F. K., Winnipeg, Man.)

CUCUMBER RELISH

- 2 cups white sugar
- 2 tsps. dry mustard
- 2 tsps. tumeric
- 1 tsp. curry powder1 pint of each vinegar and cold

water

4 thisps. flour

Mix all together, add cuke mixture. Bring to boil and put in jars.





Aunt Sal Suggests.

Oh lovely Indian summer! Oh time of quiet cheer; The time for meditating

On things both far and near.

ADMIT I've never been blessed with the physical strength to permit me to keep on going "full steam ahead" for long periods of time. Finally I've become convinced that it is actually a blessing in disguise. Too many women who possess a great amount of exuberance waste this allotment of physical prowess . . and don't let "their heads save their heels." I'm not ashamed to admit that I spend a great deal of time ... just as you see me in the picture above ... lolling in one of the comfortable lawn chairs equipped with a magazine and fortified with a mug of tea or coffee. It's a

great way to think things through before pouncing on a more active job ahead.

We in Western Canada are so lucky to be given this glorious reprieve before the blustery days of fall and winter close in upon us for that is really what Indian summer is . . . a reprieve.

In previous back issues I've given you so many recipes for pickles and relish and chowchows and mincemeat all calling for tomatoes, both green and ripe. So I'd really feel lost without a bountiful tomato supply. And I fancy that you still have a crate of them wrapped in tissue paper (or even newspaper), so what better time to make up a batch of tomato soup. On another part of this page I gave you the recipe for tomato soup that won't curdle . . . but this is different ... it is done down (or is it up?) And here goes for a very fine recipe for:

No shopping No mailing No packing SENO FOOD MONEY ORDERS FOR RELATIVES \$ 7.50 BRITAIN ~ EUROPE exchangeable for food they need (Butter-Bacon-Eggs-Meats-Cheese-Honey-Tea-Etc.) Buy them at CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS - EXPRESS - TELEGRAPHS

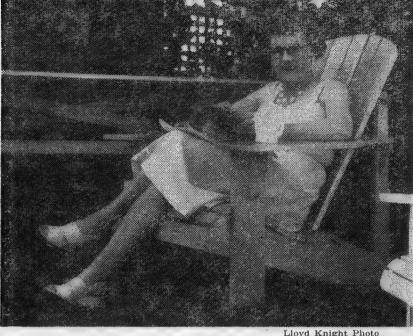
CANNED TOMATO SOUP

- 1 crate ripe tomatoes (or approx.)
- 1 bunch celery
- 6 cloves
- 6 onions
- l bunch parsley

Boil all together, strain and press the pulp through a colander, then add:

1/2 cup white sugar

- 1/2 cup salt
- 1 cup flour
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1/2 tsp. red pepper



Lloyd Knight Photo

Aunt Sal takes her own advice. What better way to enjoy Indian Summer than resting in a lawn chair equipped with a book and a mug

Boil about 30 minutes and then put in hot, sterilized jars. Now isn't that easy and if you have a large family it is much more economical than "store" soup.

MOCK MINCEMEAT

- 3 lbs. (or more) green tomatoes
- 3 lbs. apples (unpeeled)
- 2 lbs. seedless raisins
- 1 tb. currants
- 1/2 lb. of candied peel
- 3 cups brown sugar
- 1 cup molasses
- 2 tsps. sait
- 1 cup vinegar
- 1 cup suet (or 34 cup butter)
- 1 tblsp. cinnamon
- 1 tsp. each cloves and nutmeg

Method: cut up green tomatoes and drain. Cover with water and boil 3 minutes. Drain. Add more water and boil and drain twice more. (This is to rid to-matoes of all bitter taste). Then put tomatoes and all dried fruits through the grinder. Add balance of ingredients and cook until thick. This makes about 4 quarts.

This year has been eventful in one way. This is the very first year that no one has written in asking for a recipe for making dill pickles! So it looks as if you all have acquired a real reliable recipe . . . or else you've given up trying and decided to let professional canners prepare your dills for you ... or perish the thought ... maybe you just don't like them! But I received a dozen requests for the hot-dog relish that I favor. This still stands ace high with me and mine.

It just seems that we home cooks cannot get too many re-liable recipes for good-tasting, easy-to-make cookies so here is another to fit that description. When my little granddaughters come a-visiting I hate to be caught with no peanut butter on hand for you know how most kiddies go for that gooey stuff. But after they leave it is just something "to take up cupboard space" as far as I'm concerned. So last week I happened onto a grand way to use it up. And so I eagerly give you this recipe

PEANUT BUTTER COOKIES ...

the best T've tasted

l cup brown sugar

1 cup butter

l cup peanut butter

2 eggs

l tsp. vanilla

21/2 cups all-purpose flour

1 isp. baking soda

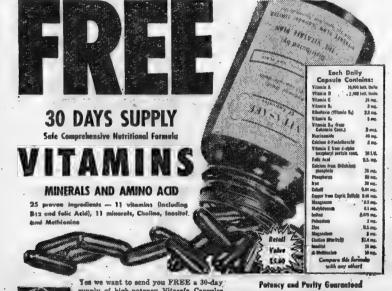
I won't bother you with any directions ... just follow your nose down the recipe and add ingredients one after 'tother. Roll in balls and flatten with floured fork. Bake in 350° F. oven. Don't leave the kitchen while they're baking for, like molasses cookies, they burn easily.

For variations of this recipe include half a cup less of the flour and substitute quick rolled oats instead. Or yet another way to give a new taste leave out ¼ cup of flour and substi-tute ¼ cup of cocoa.

Bye bye for now ... and every good wish. Aunt Sal.



There is a great demand in the world today for a pipe with a builtin pilot light.



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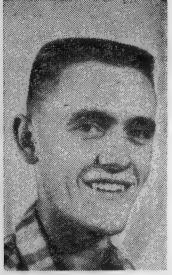
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Win top awards







Robert McAuley

THESE two Alberta boys, W. Keith Nicholson of Vegreville and Robert McAuley of Pincher Creek, have been awarded Alberta Wheat Pool Bursaries with a value of up to \$2,500 each. The awards tenable at the University of Alberta, are worth \$500 annually for a maximum of five years.

Two of these bursaries are awarded each year, one for the South of the province and one for the North, and they are based primarily on scholastic ability although consideration is given to character and participation in community activities.

W. Keith Nicholson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nicholson of Vegreville, graduated this year from high school with an average of 80.8 percent. He has been active in community organizations, has attended Farm Young People's Week, the United Nations Association's summer school, and Tuxis Boys' Parliament. He has enrolled in engineering at the university.

Also enrolling in engineering is 16-year old Robert McAuley, of Pincher Creek. He graduated from grade 12 this year with an average of 87 percent. He received his early schooling in a one-room school and for the past three years had stayed in the school division's dormitory at Pincher Creek. He is also interested in hunting, curling, skiing and basketball.



DELEGATES RETURN FROM CEYLON . . . Three delegates of the International Conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World arrive back in Canada from their conference in Colombo, capital of Ceylong They are (I. to r.) Mrs. W. L. Clark, Conquest, Sask.; Mrs. Abbie, Fell, Sask.; and Mrs. K. Krips, Unity, Sask.

Milk must be sold!

MILK consumption is a matter of promotion, in the opinion of American milk dealers who spent more than \$60,-000,000 for advertising and promotion in 1956; about the same amount as in 1955 and record

amounts for each of the two

While the milk dealers profit margin averaged half a cent a quart, the industry spent one quarter of a cent for advertising and promotion. And, incidentally, it cost dealers twice as much for taxes and licenses as was spent in this campaign.

Cure for sick cucumbers

DILL pickle eaters have been hard hit in the west this year. If your cucumbers wilted and dried up before producing useful fruit they were no doubt the victims of a fungus making the rounds.

To prevent this happening in the future, pulling and destroying the affected plants is recommended, together with rotating your cucumber patch so it will not be on the same ground again. Next year give your seeds a treatment with orthocide, spergon or arasan.

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Saskatoon	* \$14.55	*\$ 9.20	\$12.35	\$31.35
Regina	\$10.95	-	\$14.65	\$32.55
Brandon	\$ 4.15	\$ 6.85	\$21.45	\$39.40
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A new crop for southern prairies

HERE'S a new crop to beat failing wheat markets. The first commercial crop of saf-flower in this country was grown on about 15,000 acres in Southern Alberta, between Milk River and Medicine Hat. The better crops are expected to yield about 1,000 lbs. to the acre. The crops were grown under contract at 2.5 cents per pound.

Safflower is a long-season crop which requires a fair amount of moisture in the spring, but will thrive better than most crops on a limited supply of moisture in later stages.

If this year's crop, grown on an experimental basis, is successfully harvested it is expected that considerable more acreage will be under cultivation in the future.

Safflower seeds are much like sunflower seed in appearance and about the size of barley. The oil derived from them is used in the manufacture of paints, particularly in interior paints where it is important to avoid any yellowing as is some-times experienced with linseed oil

Free trees for farmers

THE Tree Planting Car is making its 37th tour of Western Canada and will be various points until visiting various october 26th.

It is estimated that in past tours the Car has been visited by about 1½ million people and has travelled more than 100,000 miles. The tour is arranged by the Canadian Forestry Association (Western Div.) and is serviced and moved free by both

The Car is a "School house on wheels" and is in charge of horticulturist, Alex Paton. Lectures, demonstrations, and moving pictures are part of the campaign to educate prairie farmers in the importance of shelterbelts and trees in general for practical and ornamental use.

Trees may be obtained free for shelterbelts, by applying to the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, but will be given for planting on summerfallowed land only. The importance of replacing dying growth in shelterbelts is one of many points stressed to visitors. Another is the necessity of keeping young trees free from encroaching grass and weeds.

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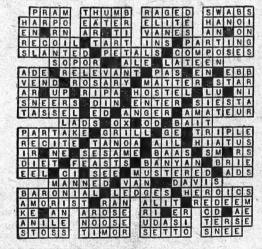
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Solution to Crossword Puzzle





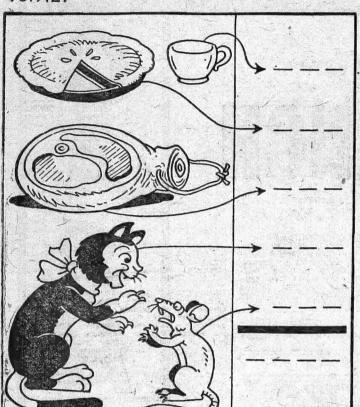
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ADD THEM TO SEE IF YOU GET THE CORRECT



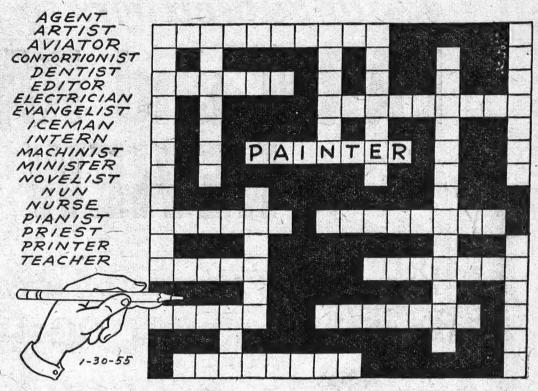
\$ 9252:70101. 489 GNA 48E ,080,751,25 :NOITULOS



day [A.W. NUGENT] THE WORLD'S

PUZZLEMAKER

IS TO FIND THE SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM BY FITTING THE NINETEEN OCCUPATIONS IN THE DIAGRAM. THE WORDS MUST READ ACROSS AND DOWN AS IN A CROSS-WORD RUZZLE. WE PRINTED IN "PAINTER" TO GIVE YOU A START.



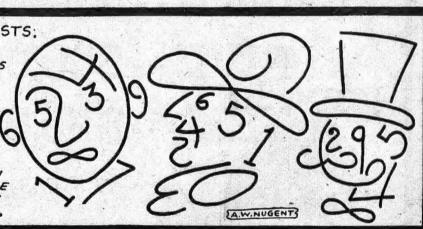
SE UP THE NINE GIVEN LETTERS, EACH JUST ONCE, TO SPELL THREE PIECES OF WEARING APPAREL.



HAT, TIE AND CAP.



GITTLE ARTISTS: THESE HEADS WERE MADE BY USING ALL THE NUMBERS FROM 0 TO 9. GOPY THEM TRY TO MAKE UP SOME OF YOUR OWN.



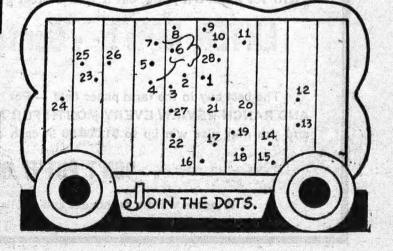
2/2 OF THE LETTERS IN DORA, 2/5 OF FLORA, 1/4 OF CORA AND 1/3 OF LESTER WILL: SPELL MY FIRST NAME.



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PROVINCE

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

The history of producer co-operatives is one of both success and failure. Cause of the failures are many, but the chief contributing factor was the inability of too m any individuals to agree to the will of the majority. We still have those kind of people with us today. Looking at the successful producer co-operatives, and there are many of them — it

is clearly shown that the loyalty of the majority of their members in good times and not so good — a sound directorate and good management were the main factors in their success. A co-operative is private enterprise at its best — owned by its members who control the policy and give effect to the wishes of the majority through the delegate body and board of directors.

Every successful co-operative gives its membership a voice in the affairs of the business and in a healthy and vigorous co-operative, members are aware of this privilege and exercise it in the proper manner and at the right time.

The Central Alberta Dairy Pool's constitution and its policy governing distribution of members' savings, etc., the general policies adopted to meet changing conditions throughout the years have met the approval of a large majority of its members.

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